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Soviet Union

Vol III No 047 11 March 1986

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OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS SECURITY ISSUES, PROCESS

PM101939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikow: "Security in the Nuclear Age']

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress decisions convincingly demonstrated the indivisibility of socialism and peace and the historical mission of the Land of the Soviets as the standardbearer of the forces called upon to deliver mankind from nuclear suicide.

Imperialism has not given up its obsession with perpetuating its domination and disregarding the progressive march of history. But nuclear confrontation imposes new forms of mutual relations between states and social systems. A dangerous gulf has arisen between the realities of the age and the stereotypes of political thinking. The treat of the destruction of all living things awakens in manking the forces of self-preservation and creates favorable preconditions for constructive, creative collaboration among countries and peoples on a plant-wide scale. The combination of the historical confrontation between the two systems and the growing interdependence of the states of the world community is a manifestation of the dialectics of present-day world development. Objective conditions have arisen in the international arena in which the confrontation between capitalism and socialism can only, exclusively take the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful revalry.

"The nuclear danger has equalized states in one respect: In a major war nobody can stand on the sidelines or warm his hands at someone else's misfortune," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the closing of the congress. "Identical security is an imperious command of the times. Ensuring that security is increasingly becoming a political task which can be resolved only by political means. It is time to build relations between states on a more lasting foundation than that of weapons."

The modern world has become too fragile for strong-arm policies. It can only be saved and preserved by breaking with the age-old ideas of the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts. The nuclear age makes us rethink the very philosophy of politics. Whereas before, a win for one side usually meant a defeat for the other, today security for the USSR and the United States can only be mutual; and for international relations in general, it can only be universal. It cannot be ensured at the expense of or too the detriment of the other side.

Nor can you eternally go on building security on the fear of retribution. The doctrines of "restraint" or "deterrence" not only make the entire world the captive of chance, but encourage the arms race, which could sooner or later get out of control. The present level of military confrontation only guarantees each side equal danger, but if it is raised even higher, parity itself will cease to be a restraining factor. True equal security is guaranteed in our age not by an extremely high level, but by an extremely low level of the strategic balance, from which it is necessary entirely to exclude nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

The mutual commitment adopted by the USSR and U.S. leaders at the Geneva meeting not to seek military superiority meets the interests of both states' security. Conversely, any attempt to wreck the strategic parity is fraught with the risk of exacerbating military revalry, which offers only an additional threat to each side.

Soviet military doctrine is based on the fact that the USSR is an opponent of nuclear war in any form and that it will adhere strictly to the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We are in favor of confining military potential within the limits of a reasonable sufficiency. But the nature and level of those limits depend on the actions of the United States and its partners in the blocs. The Soviet Union does not lay claim to greater security, but will not accept lesser security.

Mankind has reached a turning point where he must make a choice: Either overcome the inertia of the past, when security was seen first and foremost from the standpoint of strength, or remain a hostage to the arms race -- the race for nuclear, chemical, and in the future other equally terrible weapons. This choice between what reason suggests and what leads to catastrophe must be bold and responsible. It is too late for the half-hearted solutions that slowed down the arms race in certain avenues while it forged ahead with redoubled force in others. The time has come to take major steps together toward ridding the planet of the mountains of weapons and toward ensuring that security for each one means security for all.

The centerpiece of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in the years to come will be the struggle to implement the program put forward in the 15 January statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Its main point must be the phased elimination of nuclear weapons, so as to make it possible, by the end of this century, finally and irreversibly to remove the sword of Damocles which has hung over the people since the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This historical task can be resolved in only one way -- the direct way: by eliminating the nuclear weapons themselves. Attempts to create the notorious "space shield" would only spur on the arms race and make it irreversible. We cannot allow the "star wars" program to be used as a barrier in the path of radical disarmament. Seeking to help overcome this obstacle, the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to resolve the question of medium-range missiles in the European zone separately, without direct links with the problems of strategic arms in space. If it was possible, without delaying or complicating the matter with other problems, to eliminate the Soviet and American missiles in Europe, that would untie one of the complex knots in world politics and clear the way for the radical reduction of nuclear weapons and then for their complete elimination.

In the nuclear age we cannot live according to the customs of the Stone Age, when the main concern was to get hold of a bigger stick or a heavier stone. Relying wholly on military force, as people have done for centuries and millenia, means pushing mankind toward nuclear self-destruction. Unfortunately, precisely this gulf between political thinking and the realities of the age is demonstrated by the U.S. Administration's response to the Soviet proposals, a response accompanied by calls for the still more energetic buildup of military muscle. "Strength is the most convincing argument we have. We will not deprive America of its trump card at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union -- these words from the U.S. President illustrate Washington's political philosophy.

It is hard to find in the response to the Soviet initiatives or in recent public statements by the U.S. leadership any serious willingness to resolve in practice the cardinal problems of removing the nuclear threat. In the opinion of the White House incumbent, the program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons is "an unsuitable topic for discussion at the present time." This idea is fenced about with "conditions" and "linkages." First, they say, it is necessary to eliminate the imaginary inequality in conventional arms, to settle regional conflicts on U.S. terms, to "change the behavior" of the Soviet Union in the international arena. The radical reduction of strategic arsenals is made conditional on our consent to the "star wars" program.

The elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe is blocked by references to the position of Britain and France. Here too they artificially drag in questions of the military balance in Asia, whose practical resolution is provided for at the relevant stage in the Soviet program. The U.S. ruling circles' reluctance to embark on the path of nuclear disarmament is manifested most clearly in connection with the question of nuclear explosions, an end to which is demanded by the whole world.

It is clear that the United States still has people who lay claim to a special security adapted to suit them alone. Calls for strength, which is still regarded as the most convincing argument in world politics, remain current in Washington. It seems some people are simply afraid of the opportunity which has emerged for a major, long-term thaw in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation in general.

Militarist, aggressive circles would prefer to freeze and perpetuate confrontation. How should the USSR respond to this? By indignantly slamming the door? The possibility is not ruled out that that is precisely what they want to push us into. But Soviet Communists are aware of their responsibility for the country's future and the future of the world. Therefore they do not intend to play into the hands of those who are trying to make mankind learn to live with the nuclear threat, with the arms race. The USSR's foreign policy is oriented toward the quest for mutual understanding, toward dialogue, toward the establishment of peaceful coexistence as the universal norm in relations between states.

"The party," the new edition of the CPSU Program says, "will seek the development of the process of relaxation of international tension, regarding it as a natural and necessary stage along the path toward the creation of an all-embracing and reliable security system."

The idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security, whose fundamental principles in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress, has met with the widest response throughout the world. In the military sphere this system is based on the renunciation by the nuclear powers of war against each other or against third states -- either nuclear or conventional. It is based on the need to prevent an arms race in space, to stop all nuclear weapons tests and entirely eliminate those weapons, to ban and destroy chemical weapons, and to renounce other weapons of mass destruction. It is proposed to lower, under strict control, the level of states' military budgets proportionately and commensurately.

The 27th CPSU Congress appealed to all governments, parties, and public organizations that are really concerned for the future of peace on earth, to all peoples, to cooperate still more closely in resisting the threat of war. International reaction is by no means omnipotent. The development of the world revolutionary process and the upsurge of mass democratic and antiwar movements have considerably widened and strengthened the tremendous potential of peace, reason, and good will, a potential which acts as a mighty counterweight to imperialism's aggressive policy.

Nuclear catastrophe must be averted. We can and must build a world of good-neighborliness, in which each people holds a worthy place respected by others. The Soviet Union seeks precisely such a secure world.

THATCHER REJECTS USSR PROPOSAL ON UK ARMS FREEZE

LD102131 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2105 GMT 10 Mar 86

[By Tom McMullan, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher is understood to have told the Soviet Union that Russian proposals for a freeze on the present level of Britain's nuclear capability are not acceptable as a condition for negotiations to remove intermediate-range nuclear weapons from Europe. Her reply to Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev's arms control proposals was delivered in Moscow tonight by the British ambassador, Sir Bryan Carledge.

According to diplomatic sources, Mrs Thatcher described as "unacceptable" the Soviet conditions on Britain's minimum strategic force. The implication of the Soviet offer was that Britain would not go ahead with the deployment of the Trident missile system.

In his proposals, outlined some months ago, Mr Gorbachev called for the removal of nuclear weapons from the earth by the end of the century.

The prime minister, in her reply, is said to have emphasised that the goal of a nuclear-free world was necessarily long-term. For the foreseeable future, nuclear weapons as a deterrent would continue to make an essential contribution to peace and stability, she is reported as saying.

The reply is said to have suggested that an effort should be made to concentrate on achieving realistic, balanced and verifiable arms control measures across the board, on the basis of detailed proposals already on the table.

Mrs Thatcher is also said to have stressed a need to correct the imbalance in conventional forces, and to widen East-West discussions to include regional, bilateral and human rights issues.

The reply, which was handed to a Soviet deputy foreign minister, was drafted after intensive consultations with the United States and other allies. The ambassador had hoped to hand the reply to Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, but it was said in Moscow that he might not be available for some time.

Mr Shevardnadze is due to visit London this year, possibly in May, when the points at issue will be followed up.

ACADEMICIAN COUNTERS SDI JUSTIFICATIONS

LD101946 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- To hold that an impenetrable anti-missile shield will be created as a result of the implementation of the United States SDI programme means to be beguiled with illusions dangerous for entire humanity. Such is the opinion of Academician Vsevolod Avduyevskiy, Soviet scientist prominent in the sphere of scientific and technical problems of space flights.

In an interview to a TASS correspondent, he emphasised a realistic nature of the concept of universal security advanced in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communists.

It showed convincingly, the scientist said, that present armaments do not hold out hope to any state to protect itself by military-technical means alone. This is the viewpoint from which to regard also the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" which is being publicised as a means of "absolute protection against strategic missiles."

The creators of SDI progamme assert that it will replace the existing strategic balance between the USSR and the USA with a strategy that "does not threaten anyone." It must rely on a space system with the use of directed energy weapons based on new physical principles. But supplementing the U.S. strategic offensive weapons with such a system will lead to a sharp destabilisation of the situation, the academician said. In counter-measure to the creation of the space "shield," means to penetrate it can also be upgraded. Uncertainty about the parity will arise in this connection, mutual distrust will be increased, strategic weapons will be built up and the world will be rapidly moving to the brink of nuclear war.

If the other side also takes the road of the creation of the ABM system with space-basing elements, it will be very difficult to evaluate the correlation of forces because of structural and technical peculiarities of the two ABM systems, even if their distinctions are insignificant. Tension and the arms race will inevitably be stepped up in this case. In other words, SDI will not render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." Its true aim is to create possibilities for dealing with impunity a first nuclear strike at the USSR and then to repulse a retaliatory, already weakened strike of Soviet missiles.

The alternative to such a use of space is its peaceful exploration stimulation many spheres of science and technology, true development of peoples, Vsevolod Avduyevskiy said. The only way to survive in the nuclear age is the policy of arms reduction, of keeping from the militarisation of space. Such precisely is the essence of the Soviet peace initiatives endorsed by the forum of the Soviet Communists that ended on March 6.

SEISMOLOGIST ASSURES OF TEST MONITORING ABILITY

LD110948 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Leningrad March 11 TASS -- "The unilateral moratorium announced by the Soviet Government on nuclear weapon testing is an act of good will which is not only of a high humane value but is also of great importance to contemporary science," stated Vladimir Kochetov, a prominent Soviet seismologist. "Each underground explosion at proving grounds," the scientist explained his thought, "as it 'slurs over' the overall picture of the natural seismic background of the plant and for some time prevents us from watching the state of the earth's interior and from prognosticating possible foci of earthquakes."

Vladimir Kochetov is heading one of the world's oldest seismic stations, the Pulkovo, near Leningrad. This is an international centre for recording seismic activity in the Artic and in Antarctica. Data on all tectonic manifestations in the polar regions of the earth are generalised at the centre every year.

"Up-to-date apparatus makes it possible to record and with great accuracy to determine the epicentres of the slightest earth tremors even in regions which are so far from us", the seismologist emphasized. "The absurdity of assertions that undergroud nuclear tests are allegedly impossible to verify by national technical means is particularly obvious to us specialists.

The systems of international procedures for the observance of the moratorium, which are proposed in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement aimed at reducing and eliminating nuclear arsenals by the year 2000, may become all the more effective."

"Mikhail Gorbachev once again emphasized in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the party that all-embracing, strictest verification is perhaps the key element of the disarmament process", the scientist said.

"The moratorium on all nuclear explosions, I am sure, has already had an effect on the readings of seismic-station instruments around the world and has become an eloquent illustration of the practicability of full verificaition of underground experiments with weapons of mass destruction," Vladimir Kochetov said. The Soviet scientist is convinced that the Soviet Government's concrete steps on the way to disarmament are prompted by a high awareness of responsibility for the utilisation of scientific achievements exclusively for peaceful purposes.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO NAZI CAMP SURVIVORS

LD100925 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 10 TASS -- The Soviet Embassy in France, acting on instructions from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, has handed over a Soviet reply to Pierre Durand, president of the international committee of former inmates of Buchenwald Dora, to a message sent to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States on behalf of the international committees of former inmates of Oswiecim, Buchenwald Dora, Mauthausen, Naizweiler Struthof, Neuengamme, Ravensbrueck and Sachsenhausen. The reply notes that support for the "spirit of Geneva," for actions towards lessening tension and averting the threat of a new war on the part of those who personally experienced all the horrors of the Second World War is valued in a special way in the Soviet Union.

We quite agree with the opinion, expressed in the message, that it is time to stop the escalation of war preparations, the reply says. As to the Soviet Union, it is precisely with this aim in view that, shortly after the Soviet-American summit meeting and in the spirit of Geneva, it put forward on January 15, 1986 a concrete plan for eliminating all nuclear and chemical weapons and radically improving the international situation. There is a sincere hope in the Soviet Union that the message-expressed wish that the Soviet Union and the United States act to ensure peace on earth in the spirit of the alliance which united their peoples forty years ago in the common struggle for freedom will be received in the United States just as positively as it is received by all Soviet people. The Soviet people are deeply convinced that the common efforts by all states and peoples on earth will save the world from a new devastating war.

The message sent by the international committees of former inmates of Nazi concentration camps to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan points to disastrous consequences of nuclear conflict, and expresses satisfaction with the calls for reduced nuclear arsenals. Its authors hope that these statements will be matched shortly by concrete decisions. The first results, as well as proposals advanced and measures adopted, although of a unilateral character so far, generate hopes for that. The former inmates of Nazi concentration camps appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States to continue the search for all possibilities for attaining detente, accord and disarmament with a view to ensuring peace on earth in the spirit of the alliance which united the peoples of the USSR and the United States forty years ago in the common struggle for freedom.

On receiving Mikhail Gorbachev's reply, Pierre Durand said in a TASS interview, I want to express my full satisfaction with its contents. I'm pleased that the Soviet leader found time to give a reply and displays such respect for the victims of fascism and those who are fighting against its resurgence. We note, went on the president of the international committee for former inmates of Buchenwald Dora, that Mikhail Gorbachev backed our idea that the Soviet Union and the United States act in the struggle for peace in the spirit of the anti-fascist alliance that existed forty years ago. The former inmates of Nazi concentration camps remember not only the grief brought in by the past war, but also the years of the existence of the anti-Hitler coalition in which the Soviet Union played the chief part. That is why we now favour concerted efforts in the name of strengthening peace. It is the duty of the former victims of Nazism and war to facilitate progress along the path of detente and disarmament. Certain hopes are inspired by the proposals and so far unilateral measures directed at consolidating peace. We hope that the words in favour of peace will be translated into actions, Pierre Durand stressed.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES SECURITY CONCEPTS

LD081615 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Mar 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov, not further identified]

[Excerpts] Hello, and welcome to "Top Priority." I'm Pavel Kuznetsov, your host, sitting in for Vladimir Posner, and I hope that Vladimir will be with us shortly. Today with me are our usual panel, Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. And today's discussion is the first after the 27th Communist Party Congress concluded its work in Moscow, and naturally we will sum up, or try to sum up, some of the results, some of the documents, some of the decisions in the foreign policy field that were raised and formulated at the congress in Moscow.

And the first thing that comes to mind is the Soviet concept of security. And I suggest that we go point by point discussing this, what I think is a very important concept, a very important formula.

[Bogdanov] You know, to my mind, we all of us, we face a difficulty now in the international relations. The difficulty is that there's kind of a gap between the statement of fact, which is that the nuclear danger is lying over our heads -- and this danger is not diminishing, it just increases, and I believe that that threat was not contested by common people in the world, except of course some people at the American end -- and, if you come back to President Reagan's latest two speeches, when this new phenomena, nuclear phenomena, nuclear danger is, literally speaking, ignored by the American President, then of course then you may agree with that that phenomena is there, that gap there. And we should have something to fill up this gap, and what I mean by that: there is a statement of fact but there is no remedy for that. What is the remedy? How to cope with this new phenomena, with this danger lying over all of us? So, I think that in the Political Report to the 27th congress we have tried to fill up this gap, to suggest some remedies to the world, and I would like to share these, you know, points of our remedies, which we call basic, with our American listeners. And I, I still believe that if our American listeners will think along the lines we are trying to explain to them, they will also come to the conclusion that our main problem, psychological and human problem, of nowadays, is just how to meet two ends.

So, we in the Political Report, we have suggested the so-called basics of new approach to the solution of international problems, always keeping in mind that this is nuclear danger, all human danger. It's not only danger for capitalist world or socialist world, it's our human danger, for all of us. So I believe there is a very strong logic in what we have suggested on 15 January, in our famous statement, how to deal with the new situation where we have suggested to get rid of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, and with the political, you know, solutions, we suggest in that report. And, what comes to my mind still that we, we've been trying to formulate a new conception of security. What is new in that conception? To my mind the newest thing is that we have been used for so many centuries, as you like, if you like, to cope with the security problems with one remedy, to build up more and more arms.

[Kuznetsov] It was a military solution to the....

[Bogdanov interrupts] Yeah, exactly Pavel....

[Kuznetsov interrupts] A military angle.

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, you are right, it was a military angle, and we have always been associating security problems with a military solution.

And what is military solution? It is very simple: you just build up more and more arms. And maybe for the first time we say no, it's very wrong approach. In the nuclear era you cannot solve your security problems with the arms race and with building endlessly nuclear arms. Then what is the solution? There is only one solution: political one.

What does it mean? It means, you know, a lot of things, but at the same time it means very concrete areas of political actions that you should cover by those actions just to reach your goal, to build up a new world, world without tension, world with cooperation, in which a principle of peaceful coexistence becomes a really universal one for everybody. And let me just, before you also say something about that, note down that our basics cover the whole range of the problems. It has been divided into four parts, you know. Why in the four parts beginning by the military field, ending by the humanitarian field? Because we believe now that the world has become so interdependent, so universal, unique one, if you like, that you cannot divide military field as the most important, the political is more important, and so on and so forth. No, all the four areas are important to solve your security problems.

[Kuznetsov] In our concept of security, as it was formulated at the 27th congress, we're talking about mutual security, general security.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, this is a very important point, because, if we analyze the previous attempts of achieving security through political means we will see that politics was often seen as simply another way of applying force, trying to put forward solutions which were based on inequality, on downgrading the security of your potential opponents. And that, of course, doomed very many attempts. For instance, in arms control, if you approach arms control negotiations which are a political way of achieving security, but if you approach it from a position of strength, from a position of trying to achieve superiority over the other side, that political solution is doomed, because the other side will never accept unequal terms. So, this point is very important, that security can be achieved not at the expense of the other side but only together with it, with due regard to its interests and on the basis of equal security. As Comrade Gorbachev emphasized in his report, in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States security can only be mutual.

[Bogdanov] Mutual, it means what, mutual? There is no Soviet security without American security. And vice versa, there is no American security without Soviet security. But what does it mean? It means that both sides take into consideration their vital national interests. They recognize that both of them, they're entitled to their interests you know, but if you talk about superiority, if you're aiming at superiority, what does it mean by the way, Pavel, what does it mean nowadays to have superiority? It means first of all you coerce your opponent into doing what you like him to do. You just threaten him, you know: if you don't (?follow on) my wishes, I will destroy you. That's very simple, you know. That's what worries us in the conception of superiority.

[Kuznetsov] And also I think it's important to discuss the notion of unilateralism. It also has to do with the traditional approach to security. You know, you only take care of your own interests -- and the others? And hell take the others. I was struck by a statement coming from the President's press secretary, Patrick Buchanan, in connection with Vladimir Posner's appearance on ABC newscasts from Moscow. He thought that it was something inherently wrong to offer a Soviet spokesman, to hear his comments, on the American defense budget, defense activities, whatever is done in the defense area, because he emphasized that this is a problem which is for us Americans to discuss, and it's no business of the Russians. I was struck by it because this is exactly what's wrong with the current situation. When the U.S. officials, a whole host of spokesmen of the United States, consider it not only appropriate but highly desirable to discuss Soviet defense activities, Soviet levels of defense spending, Soviet programs ...

[Bogdanov interrupts] [Words indistinct] not discussing but just lying about Soviet defense activities. It makes a lot of difference, discussing and lying.

[Plekhanov] And when some individual from the Soviet Union, you know, spends 2-3 minutes on ABC news, [laughing] to say something about what the President advanced, that's you know, that's a terrible scandal.

[Kuznetsov] And at this point I would like to sum up the Soviet concept of security, which, in a nutshell, boils down to the following:

1. Modern weapons are so powerful that security can be ensured through political solutions, not through military ones. Building up defenses, no matter how powerful they may be deemed, does not lead to greater security but results in higher levels of insecurity.

2. In Soviet-American relations security can only be mutual and in a broader context of international relations it can only be universal.

3. There's got to be respect for equality and security concerns of all sides. As far as Soviet-American relations go, we have to live in peace together and to cooperate, and there is no other alternative.

4. In our rapidly changing world aspirations for military superiority can bring no political gain to anybody. We have to live in a civilized manner, and we have to work out an all embracing system of international economic security without discrimination and sanctions.

Well, in our future talks, in our future panel discussions, we'll be talking in greater length about major world problems raised at the 27th Communist Party Congress in Moscow. And now I'd like to thank you, Dr Bogdanov, and you, Dr Plekhanov, for taking part in Top Priority, our weekly panel discussion.

WESTERN PRESS REACTION TO CPSU CONGRESS VIEWED

LD092125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Mar 86

["Telebridge Moscow-London-Paris- Washington" program moderated by political observer Igor Fesunenko in Moscow, with reporters Eduard Sorokin in London; Anatoliy Potapov in Paris; and Vladimir Dunayev in Washington -- live; from the "Vremya" program]

[Text] [Fesenenko] Good evening, esteemed comrade TV viewers. Our correspondents in Washington, Paris, and London are taking part in our TV hook-up which today is being conducted from Studio 20 of the Ostankino TV center. Let's check our lines: Vladimir Pavlovich Dunayev in Washington, Anatoliy Georgiyevich Potapov in Paris -- can you hear us, Anatoliy Georgiyevich?

[Potapov] Everything is fine at this end, we wait for your questions.

[Fesunenko] Eduard Alekseyevich Sorokin is working in London. Comrade Sorokin, can you hear us?

[Sorokin] Yes.

[Fesunenko] That is excellent. If everyone is ready , we shall begin. I would like to ask you, esteemed colleagues, to describe how the work of the 27th congress of our party was covered in your countries.

Judging by news agencies' reports we were receiving here in Moscow, we arrived at the conviction that there was very great interest throughout the world in the work of the CPSU Congress. Vladimir Pavlovich, it would be interesting to find out if we are not mistaken: Tell us how the Americans saw the 27th CPSU Congress, what they got to know about it, and what was the congress coverage like in the U.S. press. Please go ahead, Washington.

[Dunayev] You know, here in the United States there was very great interest in the work of the congress. This is as it should be, because following the Geneva meeting, following the New Year message to the American people by Comrade Gorbachev, and following the Soviet Union's initiatives which have met with a great response here, everyone was interested in what would take place during the congress.

Unfortunately, television and press coverage of the congress' work was rather limited. However, at this moment I would like to note something else: this coverage was businesslike; it was informative rather than speculatively sensational, as is frequently the case. As far as those U.S. journalists who became used to being fed rumors and innuendos are concerned, the 27th CPSU Congress was an inconvenient event. There was open and fearless talk at the congress about slip-ups, problems, and obstacles in our path. Not only has this proved to be very important and useful for our country and our party, not only has it enhanced our party's prestige and authority on the international arena, but, you know, it also, if you like, took the daily bread away from various Sovietologists; it deprived these various Sovietologists of their work which usually consists of feeding off innuendos. And this is the kind of paradox which, at first sight, you seem to have here: The more open and honest our dialogue about problems becomes, the narrower the elbow-room for those who are ill-disposed toward us. And the U.S. press and TV coverage of the congress just happens to confirm this.

[Fesunenko] Quite! Thank you, Vladimir Pavlovich. Paris is on the line. How was the 27th congress seen there in France? Anatoliy Georgiyevich, go ahead please.

[Potapov] Well, one can say without any exaggeration that the work of the 27th congress has given rise to a most lively interest here in France, both among politicians, the mass media, and among the public. Whole pages were completely given over to this event in newspapers -- and this despite the fact that what is now in the center of the whole country's attention is a most hotly contested political campaign arond the elections to the parliament, due to take place next Sunday.

Comrade Gorbachev's report was outlined and commented on in a rather detailed fashion. The course of congress debates was covered daily. And here is a noteworthy detail: No one, not even among the outright enemies of our country, made so bold as to reject the special political importance of the congress, both for the Soviet Union and for international relations -- not a single person, either from the political circles or from the mass media organs.

Of course, those who customarily organize anti-Soviet campaigns in France made sure that there was no shortage of falsehoods and tendentious distortions here. You know, even if you look through the prism of the French press reaction which sees the events in Moscow as being so impressive, there is already apparently a certain line drawn up by some organs of the press: to make the French people disbelieve in the implementation of the plans and transformations drawn up in Moscow.

How is what Comrade Gorbachev described as information that stupefies during the congress being fabricated? Well, let me give you the simplest of examples.

The news bulletin of the TV first program is on the air, and the presenter announces: We have just received a telephone call from our Moscow correspondent: the Soviet television program Vremya -- you can see how much attention they are paying us -- was late coming on the air by a whole 10 minutes and no explanations were given. And, with all seriousness, the presenter says: Just as soon as new information from Moscow is at hand, we will let you know about it. The sense here is this: In Moscow, where the congress is in progress, something is not quite right, something is going on.

And the French television viewers will never learn the reason behind this much trumpeted delay in the Vremya program. The fact is that a concert for the congress delegates was in progress in Moscow, and Soviet Television did not interrupt its relay, so as not to deprive its viewers of the pleasure of taking part in, and being present at this concert.

However, misinformation has done its work: It has sown the maggot of doubt in people's minds. And as for subsequent explanations -- well, they are neither here nor there. This is what these methods are like!

[Fesunenko] Thank you, Anatoliy Georgiyevich. And now it is London's turn. Eduard Alekseyevich, the first chapter of the Political Report of our party's Central Committee to the 27th congress, which treats the main trends in, and contradictions of the world today, thoroughly analyses the mutual relations among the three main centers of modern imperialism: the United States, West Europe, and Japan. Do you reckon that this provision in the Political Report and the correctness of this analysis can be illustrated by any examples, or any concrete instance from Great Britain's life today?

[Sorokin] Well, I will try. Great Britain is the United States' closest West Europe European ally. Incidentally, it is not as if the relations between the two countries were cloudless, far from it. In order to confirm this, let me quote one particular example: the case of the helicopter construction company Westland. Let me briefly recall the essence of the matter: The company turned out to be on the brink of bankruptcy and turned to foreign firms for help. One U.S. concern and the West European consortium expressed their readiness to offer assistance. Our television viewers are thoroughly familiar with the ups and downs of the struggle: Two ministers had to resign and Prime Minister Thatcher took a tortuously long time in Parliament to justify her actions.

Such particular examples aside, one would at present like to draw attention merely to one aspect: At first sight, everything boiled down to a clash between two personalities in the British Government. In essence, though, at stake was to make whatever tilt British foreign policy was to take more pronounced. Is it to continue to be oriented exclusively toward the United States, or is it to show some flexibility and build firmer bridges, linking it to other West European countries?

As can be seen, opinion became divided within the ruling Conservative Party. As for the main opposition party, the Labor Party, its foreign policy principles are quite concrete. If the party wins the next parliamentary elections, then, as its leaders state, the U.S. cruise missiles will return to the other side of the ocean, the plans to reequip the British submarine fleet with the Trident nuclear missile system will be repealed, and Britain will review its entire current nuclear strategy.

[Fesunenko] Thank you, London. The television hook-up from Studio 20 of the Ostankino TV center ends with this. And now back to our Vremya program announcers.

USSR SUPPORTS OPEC PRICE STABILIZATION EFFORTS

LD101155 Vienna OPECNA in English 1141 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Caracas, 10 Mar. 86 (OPECNA) -- The Soviet Union is in total agreement with OPEC over the need to maintain oil market stability and achieve fair pricing policies, according to the Soviet ambassador to Venezuela, Vayno Vyalyas.

'The Soviet Union opposes in a clear and emphatic way the policies of those who want to bring OPEC to its knees,' he said in statements here.

Pointing out that the average price was between 16 and 17 dollars a barrel, he said Venezuela exported more than 30 varieties of curde and it was important to note that many were being sold through the government's 'internationalization' agreements aimed at safeguarding the coutnry's oil outlets.

The minister said these agreements included sales of 150,000 b/d [barrels per day] to Veba Oil of West Germany, 130,000 b/d to Citco of the United States and additional quantities of about 60,000 b/d to Steuart in the U.S. and Nynas in Sweden.

UN COMMISSION ATTACKS U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

LD101535 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 10 TASS -- Participants in the 42nd session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, under way here, have completed the debate on the violation of human rights and basic liberties, specifically, in El Salvador, Paraguay and several other countries.

Statements by representatives of Nicaragua, Algeria, Belorussia, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Lebanon, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union noted that terror and violence, the killings and "disappearances" of opponents of regimes and of democratics are continuing in El Salvador, Paraguay and several other Latin American countries.

The speakers drew the attention of the commission members to the fact that the United States, in a bid to preserve its political and economic positions in Latin American countries, is doing its utmost to block the struggle of the continent's people's for the eradication of dependence and foreign domination, for national liberation and social progress, for the genuine exercise of human rights.

Nicaragua's representative Rita Delia Casco, in her statement, emphasised that a human rights campaign also provides for a resolute struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. In this connection she criticised the position of the United States which resorts to gross interference and sends venal gangs of counter-revolutionaries to suppress the striving of the peoples of Latin American countries for freedom and democracy. Washington's policy with regard to revolutionary Nicaragua, Rita Delia Casco stressed, is a vivid example of state-sponsored terrorism.

The grave situation in several Latin American countries, said Wolfgang Grieger, representative of the German Democratic Republic, is a consequence of U.S. aggressive policies in that region. This is evidenced by Washington's aggression against independent Grenada, by the undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua, by threats against Cuba and the constant violation of military aid to reactionary and dictatorial regimes.

PEACE, ANTIWAR FORCES GAINING STRENGTH WORLDWIDE

LD101805 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- It is the reality of the present-day world that the anti-war movements, irrespective of differences in ideological views of their participants, exert a great impact on the development of events in the world arena, Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, writes in his article printed in the latest issue of the INTERNATIONAL LIFE journal.

The main concern of the public movements is for survival of mankind, prevention of a nuclear catastrophe which hangs over comtemporary civilisation, the article stresses. All public movements, fighting for preservation and consolidation of peace, have a huge manpower potential. Provided mutual understanding and cooperation between them, if the deep-rooted prejudices, hampering this cooperation, are overcome, this will be a great asset for peace, the author of the article points out.

Broad opporunities in this direction are provided by the programme of the International Year of Peace which has been endorsed by the consensus at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It concludes very many important measures both international and national, starting from the international conference of non-governmental organisations in Geneva in January, 1986, which was keynoted by the slogan "Together for Peace," and ending with the World Congress of Peace Forces which is to be held in Copenhagen in October. It is being prepared by the International Preparatory Committee.

The foes of peace have lately sharply heightened their subversive activities against the world anti-war movement, the article runs. Front pseudo-movements are being formed, like the American "pro-peace" organisation which in a brief period of time acquired the annual budget of 30 million dollars and a 130-man highly-paid staff. But activities of the anti-war movements are invariably mounting, becoming more purposeful and forceful, contrary to all attempts of Western "psychological warfare" services to disorganise, to split, to mislead and divert those movements from the struggle for solution of the main tasks.

People become increasingly aware that the success of the peace forces, attained in Geneva, should not set one's mind at rest. There are no miracles in the world and persistent struggle is to be waged for materialisation of the accords reached in Geneva, the author of the article writes.

SFRY ENVOY AT UN URGES MEDITERRANEAN PEACE ZONE

LD071906 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 7 TASS -- Yugoslavia actively supports efforts aimed at turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, says a letter of the permanent representative of Yugosalvia at the U.N. sent to the U.N. secretary general. The convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people should be one of the steps in this direction. Durable and stable security in the region can be achieved only along with the settlement of the Middle East problem, the letter stresses. The permanent mission of Yugoslavia also expressed serious concern in connection with the massive concentration in the Mediterranean of the military force and armaments, including nuclear armaments.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS UN STAFF CUT DEMAND

LD111035 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0914 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Verbal Statement of the USSR Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodges a resolute protest against the illegal demand of the U.S. Administration concerning the reduction of the number of staff of the USSR's permanent representation at the United Nations in New York. This action of the United States is arbitrary, unfounded and constitutes a crude violation by the United States of its duty, which it assumed as the country of the location of the central institutions of the United Nations; that is, to ensure the conditions necessary for normal activity of the United Nations and the unhampered participation of the member states of the organization in its work.

The Soviet side rejects as completely farfetched and unsubstantiated allegations that the staff of the permanent representation of the USSR at the United Nations are supposed to be involved in activity that is unrelated to UN affairs. As regards references by the U.S. side to an increase in Soviet personnel in recent years, they cannot in any way serve as a justification for this provocative action, because over this period there has been a significant expansion in the scale of the UN activity, and the number of Soviet staff with the quantity of the personnel at the U.S. mission to the United Nations, whose operation is provided for both by the State Department as well as by private firms, while the Soviet Government provides for all its own needs with its own resources.

Nothing in the existing international agreements, including also the 1947 agreement on the UN central institutions, gives the U.S. Government the right to set limits on numbers of personnel of the permanent representations of the UN member states which are, as it is well known, accredited not to the U.S. Government, but to the United Nations Organization.

The United States' pretensions to appropriate for itself the right to set the number of personnel of the permanent representations of the states in the United Nations are absolutely inadmissible. They cannot be qualified in any way other than as incompatible with international law and generally accepted practice, and they constitute interference in affairs, which are within the sole competence of the states and in their mutual relations with the United Nations.

Their target is to make more difficult the activity of the states in the United Nations and thereby that of the organization itself.

This reflects the general approach of the United States toward the activity of international organizations, which has manifested itself particularly vividly in the past few years, in particular in hostile statements addressed to the United Nations, in the blackmail of UNESCO, in arbitrary treatment and discriminatory restrictions against the missions of many UN member-states in New York and in the creation of an atmosphere of intimidation and terror around them. All of this is justly regarded by the world community as a line aimed at undermining the existing system of international organizations and at fettering their efforts in the development of relations of peace and cooperation among the peoples; and as an attempt to bring international mechanisms and institutions under U.S. dictate. It cannot thus be considered fortuitous that reaction to this is also manifested in the fact that the question is being raised of the propriety of the presence of the UN headquarters in a country that does not fulfill its obligations to that organization.

The above actions of the U.S. side cannot, of course, be perceived outside the general context of Soviet-U.S. relations. They are not only out of accord with their assurances about a desire to work toward an improvement in relations between the two countries, but also inflict direct damage on them. The U.S. Administration has to realize that such actions reinforce distrust toward its policies and by no means create a favorable background for a summit meeting.

In precisely the same way in must be clear that such actions cannot fail to have a most serious effect on the development of ties between our countries in various spheres. It is difficult to see compatibility between all this and statements by the U.S. side in favor of implementing accords on opening of general consulates in New York and Kiev, and on expansion of contacts and exchanges, including finding new forms of them.

Of course, the Soviet side cannot pass over such illegal actions by the United States and will be forced to draw the appropriate conclusions for itself.

All responsibility for the consequences of this fresh provocative and illegal action perpetrated by the United States will rest wholly and completely with the U.S. side.

PRAVDA VIEWS REAGAN'S CONTRA AID CAMPAIGN TACTICS

McCarthy Era Recalled

PM101547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

["Rejoinder" by N. Kurdyumov: "Intimidation"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has recently launched a massive operation with the aim of securing Congressional approval for a new aid package to the tune of $100 million for the "contras," through whom Washington is trying to overthrow the legitimate Nicaraguan Government. The bill on granting the Somoza bands so-called "humanitarian" assistance that was approved last year expires on 31 March, and the administration is in a hurry to bestow additional appropriations on the cutthroats -- openly this time -- mainly for assisting with weapons.

The tone of the unbridled hate campaign against Nicaragua, in which the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, and other highly placed representatives of the administration participate, is being set by the President himself, who has assured the "contras" leaders (they were received in the White House the other day as most honored guests) that he will personally head the campaign of "maximum pressure" on Congress.

This is connected with the fact that Reagan's demand for allocating subsidies has come up against serious opposition on Capitol Hill, where many are voicing growing fears that giving military assistance to the "contras" could have irreparable consequences in the shape of direct American armed intervention in Nicaragua, not to mention the fact that such assistance will rule out the prospect of a peaceful settlement in the region and once and for all undermine the efforts of the Contadora Group, which are supported by almost all states in the Western Hemisphere.

Ignoring public opinion, the White House is resorting to direct intimidation of members of Congress in the spirit of the raving inquisitor McCarthy. Congressmen not in agreement with administration policy in relations to Nicaragua have been accused of playing into the communists' hands.

"Their actions are hostile to U.S. interests," R. Reagan said, answering a question from journalists about White House Director of Communications P. Buchanan's accusation in THE WASHINGTON POST that the Democrats are taking part in a communist plot against Central America -- no more, no less.

"The administration is tolling the bell of Senator J. McCarthy's anticommunist era," a commentator for ABC TV observed in this connection. Well, it's true.

'Hysterical' Efforts Noted

PM101511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Tampering With the Facts"]

[Text] Washington, March 9 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan is continuing to fuel a hysterical anti-Nicaraguan campaign mounted by his administration in an effort to railroad $100 million in aid for counterrevolutionary gangs through Congress.

In his latest radio address to the nation, the President poured strident abuse on the Sandinist government. The radio address spoke of "the longest military airstrip in Central America" allegedly being built to "handle Soviet bombers."

Commentators recalled in this connection that before the 1983 invasion of Grenada the White House chief had also made repeated use of a similar Washington-manufactured falsehood to the effect that Cuba and the Soviet Union were building "a military airfield" on the island for "aggressions" in the Western Hemisphere. As is known, that was soon exposed as a downright lie.

No wonder that American legislators are now openly sceptical of the president's contentions. ABC Television said: "They were also asking in Congress if the increases in military aid were to be followed by the dispatch of U.S. military advisers to Central America. The White House was responding that the appropriate decision had not yet been taken. Would lifting restrictions on military aid, as wanted by the President, mean that money from other sources such as the CIA's contingency fund would be brought into play as well. So the matter at issue really was not the $100 million but a sum much larger than that. Congress did not know in effect what it was to vote on."

In its attempts to exonerate U.S. aggressive policies in various regions, Washington, as shown by statements by the present U.S. Administration's leaders, has been increasingly resorting to gross deception, tampering with facts and perjury.

The masterminds of this campaign have wrapped themselves in so many lies that people in the United States today speak ever more often of a "crisis of confidence" in the White House statements, which is very much like the "crisis of confidence" at the height of the Vietnam adventure.

Deceit and falsification have not worked. According to an ABC public opinion survey, 59 percent against 34 percent of the polled Americans do not approve of aid for the "contras."

BOVIN ARTICLE VIEWS U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

Part One

PM101551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[First part of IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin article: "History Is Irreversible"]

[Text] Glancing back at mankind's history it is possible to argue to what extent moral progress and material progress, social progress and scientific and technical progress are synchronous, to what extent they are in step with each other, but progress itself is an indisputable fact. In history there are times of stagnation, there are zigzags and reversals, there are times of catastrophe and collapse of civilizations, there are attempts to flee into the past, yet nonetheless as a whole, history has always moved and is moving only forward.

And in this process, sudden major sociopolitical changes, revolutionary transformations, and classes and parties embodying the new and combating the old have always constituted the points of growth and acted as the catalysts of social progress. The 20th century is the century of the October Revolution. The seeds and the roots of the main contradictions and the main social achievements with which we are approaching the end of the century go back to 1917. There we find the roots of the colossal influence that the history of socialist Russia, the history of our country and our party has exerted on the whole development of historical events in the 20th century. The world public's attitude to the 27th CPSU Congress has confirmed this once again.

The fresh breath of self-criticism, the frank analysis of the phenomena of stagnation and of negative trends, and the orientation toward innovation in all spheres of life, toward extirpation of everything that discredits the party and compromises socialism -- this is the picture presented to the world by the 27th CPSU Congress. And the tremendous creative and constructive potential displayed by the party congress is further evidence of the irreversibility of history, the inexhaustible store of inner strength that enable the socialist society to draw lessons from the past, to overcome mistakes, and to continue to progress.

The 27th CPSU Congress' orientation toward the future is in sharp contrast with the general thrust of world imperialism's current strategy which is characterized by neoconservative tendencies in domestic and foreign policy, by hopes for a sociopolitical revenge, and by practical attempts to translate these hopes into reality. What I have in mind in particular is the so-called "Reagan doctrine," also known as the strategy of neoglobalism. Let us take a closer look at it.

My colleague Stanislav Kondrashov has described neoglobalism as the "doctrine of the reversibility of history." And that is what it is. The essence of the strategy of neoglobalism can be described as an attempt to halt and reverse social progress inasmuch as it is incompatible with U.S. "vital interests," with the preservation of the global U.S. military and political presence, and with U.S. claims to world leadership. Relying on its tremendous resources and on its gigantic war machine, in other words, relying on strength, the United States is challenging world history, clearly in the hope of "replaying" it, replacing the onward march of history with a perpetual cycle of capitalist forms of societal life.

It is hard to say how far the setting of this task is consciously understood and rationally motivated. It is quite likely that we are dealing not so much with an imperialist philosophy of history as with psychology, with a class instinct that harshly dictates a line of political behavior regardless of the possibility or impossibility of justifying that line rationally. In any event, whatever approach one adopts to the origins of the present American policy, neoglobalism is Washington's counteroffensive against history. Neoglobalism is an attempt to transform a way of life that American conservatives consider natural, but which is receding beyond recall into the past; to transform this way of life, I repeat, into the eternal future of all mankind.

Strictly speaking, the prefix "neo" should be viewed in highly relative terms. In effect Washington's entire postwar policy can be defined as globalist. Both in the sense of the geography of U.S. "vital interests." And in the sense of its social thrust, which is contrary to the thrust of the historical process.

Attempts to "freeze" history, to halt the chain reaction of social changes caused by the defeat of fascism, and to block and "roll back" socialism began immediately after World War II. And one of the most characteristic features of that version of globalism was the global support for dictatorial, despotic regimes that were regarded as strong points of a kind, making it possibly to contain the frightening pressure of the new times, the new era, the new order.

Let us remember. In Europe -- Franco and Salazar. In Asia -- Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Reza Pahlavi. In Latin America -- Batista, Stroessner, Romaro, Somoza. And that is far from an exhaustive list. There has not been a single reactionary, antipopular dictatorship that has not enjoyed U.S. patronage and support and received American money and American weapons.

What is this? Chance? No, of course not. The "great democracy" maintained the butchers and rogues because they served their patrons faithfully and loyally. Because they did not doubt America's right to modify the world to suit itself. Because they were fierce anticommunists, hated the Soviet Union, and dealt mercilessly with left-wing opposition.

Relations between "Uncle Sam" and his "nephews," so to speak, were not always idyllic. Washington sometimes got annoyed. Sometimes all kinds of "presidents for life" took offense and struck attitudes. Thus in 1963 the White House expressed displeasure at the nature of the activity of the "Tontons Macoutes." But "Papa Doc" -- the very same who said "I am democracy" -- rebelled and demanded the recall of the American ambassador from Port au Prince. In response the standard accusation came from Washington: Duvalier is receiving aid from Cuba and the "communist countries." Haiti complained to the UN Security Council. In a few months everything was back to normal...

American billions, American soldiers and weapons are capable of a great deal. All the same, tyrannical, antipopular, puppet regimes collapsed. Ruling cliques who were obedient to Washington and oriented toward the West were replaced by different people with different policies. And these were often radical left policies, breaking off ties with imperialism, rejecting the capitalist principles of organization of society, and not recognizing American "leadership."

"The hand of Moscow," Washington claimed. Or "the hand of Havana." At one time there was the "hand of Beijing" too. The standard reassuring explanation went roughly like this. Everything was supposedly fine. Everyone was living peacefully, everyone loved their local masters and their American patrons.

Then the perfidious "agents" came along and started muddying the water, inciting people against the authorities, and turning them against the Americans. And gullible people followed their lead. Primitive? Yes, but simple. And comprehensible. I would not be surprised if "hands" were soon discovered in Port au Prince and Manila...

At the same time -- not at the propaganda level, but at the policy level -- people in Washington have begun to realize that dictatorial regimes have outlived their day, that supporting them does not so much help the United States as discredit it and jeopardize American strategic interests. The events in Iran stimulated thought. An article by Jack Anderson in NEWSDAY was entitled "How U.S. Support for Dictators Harms Our Country." We are facing a sad fact, Anderson wrote. "The Iranian crisis is only the most recent and striking indication of the enmity that the United States has brought on itself by supporting repressive regimes in the name of the slogan of anticommunism, which we honor so devoutly." In Latin America and Africa, Anderson went on, we continue to support "shaky regimes led by successive generals who torture their compatriots with one hand and plunder them with the other. If it is not already too late," Anderson concludes, "a change in U.S. policy toward these repressive regimes could spare us new Tehrans... when the revolutionaries will inevitably throw out all these rogues."

In order to avoid this prospect, they are starting to give their favorite rogues lessons in democracy and modern political etiquette. They din it into them that reforms carried out in good time reduce social tension and lessen the effectiveness and attraction of radical demands. And those who would not or could not be hammered into a democratic mold had to be removed.

The night of 6 February saw, as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL put it, the "orderly departure of Duvalier" -- an American Air Force transport plane saved "Baby Doc" from the Haitian people's wrath. Events in the Philippines were more dramatic. Washington had long been concerned about the growing antigovernment sentiments in Manila. William Sullivan (he was U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, and later to Iran) wrote as long ago as the year before last: "A tremendous responsibility rests with us: We must not allow a real civil war to flare up in the Philippines." Citing the Iranian experience, Sullivan advised official Washington: "When we realize that change is inevitable, we must try to do all in our power to ensure that it is moderate change."

Washington tried; it tried to frighten Ferdinand Marcos with "communist rebels" and frightened itself with the prospect of losing its bases... But Marcos delayed, held on. The finale is well known: Early in the morning of 26 February, the former Philippine president and around 90 of his entourage took off on board an American Air Force transport plane...

Apparently the shah of Iran said that the United States throws its friends into the wastebasket like "used paper tissues." The shah knew what he was talking about. Incidentally, the reproach does not only apply to the Americans. Remember "Operation Barracuda" -- on 20 September 1979 French paratroopers turned the Central African Empire into the Central African Republic in the space of a couple of hours. Paris was thoroughly fed up with "Emperor Bokassa." Yet they used to be great friends...

I am sure the Americans will step up the pressure on the Chilean and South African regimes, since there is no shortage of transport planes. Especially since R. Reagan personally or, say, C. Weinberger is by no means sympathetic toward what is happening in Chile and South Arica. But here it is not a question of personal sympathies or abstract concern for the restoration of democracy. It is a question of real class interests.

It is a question of realizing that in present conditions the preservation of dictatorial regimes that belong to the past creates the soil for the undesirable radicalization of opposition sentiments. Consequently the controlled democratization and liberalization of such regimes is regarded as a better way of preventing radical social changes while preserving "Western," that is, capitalist systems.

For the Americans, the best versions of political power are the centrist, or, still better, the right-centrist versions. They therefore seek actively, for instance, to strengthen Duarte's positions in El Salvador. They therefore supported the recent changes in Guatemala. They view the change of power in Manila from the same standpoint. "The appointments made by C. Aquino thus far," a "prominent White House staffer" said, "are good and reputable. The ministerial cabinet is a centrist organ in which the left does not enjoy great influence. So far, things are not going badly." It is a bad thing when people drive out the Americans and stop listening to them. Who, specifically, it is who ensures obedience and the protection of U.S. interests is secondary. Formerly, this function was successfully fulfilled by dictators and puppets, but now Washington prefers to rely on more respectable figures. And where it can, it actively pushes such figures into the foreground.

Part Two

PM101749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Second and final part of article by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin: "History Is Irreversible"]

[Text] Along with the flagrant desire to get rid of the most objectionable figures and thereby strengthen the positions of the "free world," Washington's strategy incorporates equally flagrant support for counterrevolutionary forces. In this context the Washington "neoglobalists" most often mention Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia.

The main social base of counterrevolution and reactionary rebellions is made up of representatives of the former political elite, exploiters stripped of their privileges and influence, the numerous retainers who surrounded the powers that be. But let us not oversimplify the picture. Counterrevolution speculates on the objective difficulties of change and renewal in the conditions of economic backwardness, underdeveloped social structures, and the tremendous role played by traditions. Counterrevolution exploits for its own purposes impatience, errors, and miscalculations mainly of a maximalist nature, and weakness on the part of the political vanguard. All the nurtures counterrevolution, creates a favorable sociopolitical milieu for it, and pushes a proportion of the working people and peasantry into the rebels' camp.

The Washington "neoglobalists" set themselves the task of exploiting the revolution's difficulties, exaggerating them (propaganda and physchological warefare), and where possible, intensifying them (economic sanctions, blockades, and so forth) in order to promote the activation and consolidation of counterrevolutionary forces. This strategy is aimed at making the position of revolutionary governments more difficult, slowing down the stabilization of the situation, provoking the growth of anti-government sentiments, and as a result bringing about a change of power.

This is the model of counterrevolutionary policy that the U.S. Administration has brought into play in its relations with Nicaragua. Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and upholding the President's request for the appropriation of $100 million for aid to the "contras," Secretary of State G. Shultz, described the aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution as "legally, morally, and strategically justified."

But evidently even the U.S. Congress doubts that. Otherwise the administration would not have to make such efforts every time to persuade congressmen to sanction the allocation of additional funds for the "contras."

The congressmen's hesitations are very understandable. After all, if you throw off the camouflage nets of diplomatic verbiage, it is a question of money intended for direct interference in the affairs of a sovereign state with which the United States, moreover, has diplomatic relations. When Washington says that the administration's aim is to "turn Nicaragua away from communism," everyone realizes that in effect this means setting a course toward the violent overthrow of the country's legitimate government. By American standards, that can be done, but should not be spoken of. Hence the congressmen's confusion.

U.S. special envoy to Central America Harry Shlaudeman recently tried to persuade President Alan Garcia of Peru to support Washington's position. This was the president's reply: "The United States should observe the Nicaraguan people's right to have what government they like, whatever objections we may have." And he went on: "Any aggression or intervention against Nicaragua or any other Central American country will be regarded by the Peruvian Government as aggression against the whole of Latin America." And it is not only Peru that thinks that way.

Among the arguments used to justify the policy of global counterrevolution, probably the chief place belongs to appeals to democracy. People in Washington are indignant that in Nacaragua they punish those who break revolutionary laws, that in Angola they strike against Savimbi's bandits, that in Afghanistan they shoot dushmans who are caught carrying weapons, and they they drive Pol Pot's supporters out of Cambodia. People in Washington are annoyed because the revolution does not recognize the counterrevolution's freedom to undermine the new system and to plunder and carry out reprisals against the peaceful population.

The loud moans about "human rights" are utter hypocrisy and falsehood. Revolutions -- and in the late 20th century this is taught not only at Moscow State University, not only at Karl Marx University or the University of Havana, but also at Harvard, Oxford, and the Sorbonne -- revolutions are the most complex, contradictory periods in the peoples' lives, periods filled with drama. The age-old foundations of life are being agonizingly shattered. A new social structure is being born, born in a fierce struggle, in bloody clashes between those who want to preserve at all costs the old order -- perhaps improve and "ennobled," but still the old order -- and those who are breaking through toward fundamentally new levels of civilization. And situations arise where the future of the revolution weights more heavily on the scales of history than "human rights." Salvador Allende was reluctant to reckon with that fact -- and he died. So will we augment the numbers of martyrs of the revolution and victims of counterrevolution for the sake of "democracy?"

Let us look at the classical, textbook examples. When the English or the French cut off the heads of their kings, when they executed the aristocrats, they evidently had a rather different view of "human rights" than those who appeal to the West's "democratic heritage." Or perhaps it was the "hand of Moscow" which guided the actions of Cromwell or Robespierre? I am afraid that Americans, defending their own independence, did not give very much thought to the rights of the English.

Nor can the Civil War between North and South easily be regarded as a model of the observance of "human rights." On 24 September 1862 Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation suspending the law of inviolability of the individual. It is believed that by the end of the war approximately 38,000 traitor and conspirators had been arrested, all those who were hindering the government in its struggle against the rebels. The Sandinists can hardly compare with that!

Lincoln's reply to accusations of human rights violations and the flouting of democracy was: "... Surely it is more expedient to break one law than to permit the annihilation of all laws and the fall of the government?" If time was reversible, it would probably not be hard to demonstrate that Lincoln had taken lessons from Ortega.

It would be a fine thing if there were no need to fight for freedom, justice, and independence, if it were possible to do without blood, deaths, and cruelty. It would be a fine thing if the ruling minority, the "ruling class," were to yeild its positions without a fight, without resistance. But that can hardly be relied on. The history of revolutions indicates otherwise. And in order to defend the future for millions of people, to create conditions in which the rights of those millions will become real rights, it is necessary to restrict the rights of those "humans" who take up arms to defend their past.

In principle, neoglobalism is doomed, since -- again, in principle -- history is irreversible. The strength on which Washington pins such hopes is powerless to put history into reverse and take us back to the times of Theodore Roosevelt or the "Holy Alliance." Of course, the importance of strength is relative. Within certain limits, local and limited in time and space, strength can retard, disrupt the natural course of events, roll back a revolution and ensure the triumph of counterrevolution. That happened in Chile. It happened in Grenada. And we cannot yet exclude the possibility of its happening again. Therefore the open proclamation of the doctrine of neoglobalism has a positive side -- it prompts vigilance. The revolution must know how to defend itself.

Our analysis of imperialism's neoglobalist strategy will not be complete unless we examine it within the overall system of coordinates of world politics and West-East relations. The emergence of military-strategic parity created a military-political stalemate here. A large-scale war means destruction and catastrophe. The natural way out is to seek agreement on mutual security, to feel your way toward the outlines of a compromise opening up prospects for disarmament. But Washington got stuck halfway. People there seem to realize that to begin a nuclear missile war would be suicidal. But they do not yet realize that to continue the arms race is to increase the probability of war.

Hence the ambivalence, the internal disunity of positions, the combination of that cowboy bravado with caution, calls for dialogue, and reluctance to take confrontation to the danger point. Hence, too, the quest for peripheral areas where imperialism can go onto the counteroffensive and regain its lost bridgeheads without risk of provoking a general conflict. And they found them. It was decided to step up the pressure on still insecure young states that are in the process of formation, and to that end to openly support and galvanize counterrevolutionary, antigovernmental formations. They called it neoglobalism, emphasizing the U.S. Administration's readiness to interfere in internal conflicts and support reaction in any part of the globe.

External support for counterrevolution makes the elimination of reactionary rebels more difficult and long-drawn-out, leads to additional deaths, and slows down the process of essential transformations. At the same time imperialism's interference in a particular country's affairs will promote the consolidation of the forces of the revolution, the mobilization of its inner reserves, and the buildup of internationalist aid. In the end imperialism will lose. And although the possibility of a "second Grenada" cannot be ruled out, the future belongs to a "second Cuba" or "second Vietnam."

Whatever the difficulties along the path of man's social and spiritual emancipation, it was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, "the course of history is irreversible." And no neoglobalism can change that.

BUSH REMARKS ON U.S. POLICY IN AFRICA ASSAILED

LD101603 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar (TASS) -- The United States' course of supporting the racist regime in South Africa and of encouraging the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola [UNITA] terrorist gangs was confirmed by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, at a news conference in the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon.

Bush zealously defended the White House's decision to supply many millions of dollars worth of military aid to the UNITA terrorist group, which the United States and the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] are employing against Angola. It has emerged from what he said that the United States is aspiring to play no greater and no less a role than that of...'Liberator of Angola.' And the means of achieving this are the UNITA bandits that he, with the unceremoniousness characteristic of American politicians, has tried to portray as "freedom fighters." Moreover, in Bush's opinion, arms deliveries to bandits guilty of the death of Angolan civilians and the destruction of civil facilities "make national reconciliation in Angola easier."

Journalists pointed out to the vice president that by giving assistance to the UNITA terrorists to the detriment of sovereign Angola the United States is refusing to help the African National Congress [ANC] which advocates abolishing the monstrous apartheid system. In reply, Bush attacked the ANC and admitted that "supporting the ANC, whose ranks include Marxists, does not correspond to the aims and interests of U.S. policy in the region." The U.S. leader virtually supported the Botha regime's policy of pseudoreform, with which the racists are attempting to perpetuate the inhuman apartheid system.

The vice president yet again spoke in favor of the infamous "link" between granting Namibia independence, which is occupied by the United States's ally, the Pretoria regime, and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. It is well known that the Cuban internationalists are in Angola at the request of that country's legitimate government to repulse South African aggression. He made it clear that Washington favors the removal of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the group leading the Namibian people's liberation struggle, from the settlement process. Bush cynically stated that what should be at issue in Namibia is a certain 'reconciliation of rival forces' and not a complete and final cessation of the occupation.

In essence Bush's address lays out the basic clauses of the 'neoglobalist' doctrine as applied to Africa with which the current U.S. Administration has armed itself. This doctrine implies Washington's 'rights' to open interference in the affairs of sovereign states and to suppress national liberation movements.

COMMENTARY ON BUSH REMARKS AT FULTON CEREMONY

LD102144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] It so happened that the Washington festivities on the occasion marking the 40th anniversary of former British Prime Minister Churchill's Fulton speech coincided with the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. I am far from ready to compare these two events which cannot be compared in their scale. However, it is noteworthy to compare the basic foreign policy principles recently proclaimed in Moscow and Washington.

The resolution adopted on the Central Committee Political Report at our party congress points out that the main direction of CPSU activity in the international arena remains the fight against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the maintenance and consolidation of universal peace. Moreover it is emphasized that the Soviet Union will fight for the realization of the program of eliminating mass destruction weapons and averting a new world war. With this aim in mind, the bases for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security were proposed at the congress.

But what type of world affairs concept does Washington propose? Vice President Bush, who was the main speaker at the Fulton ceremony, gave every assurance that Churchill was allegedly right and that one must continue to rely on the use of force in future. One can draw practical conclusions from this. Bush called for investing some resources in armaments, including space weapons, and the implementation of a policy of neoglobalism, from support for the contras in Nicaragua to strengthening the United States military positions in Europe, which the U.S. vice president called "the king on the global chess board."

This type of aggressive credo again confirms the CPSU congress conclusion that it is precisely imperialism that is responsible for the conflicts of our time and for the unleashing and whipping up of the arms race. However, something else also is true. The times of Churchill and his stake on force have clearly passed. This is recognized by increasing numbers of politicians even in the United States as well as in Washington itself, where an influential group of congressmen and senators just recently called for an end to the arms race and nuclear tests. No matter how great the threat of war is, our party proceeds from the fact that there is no fatal inevitability of a world war. It is possible to prevent war and save mankind from catastrophe. This is the historic vocation of socialism and all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

ANTITERRORIST BILL CALLED 'INTERNATIONAL BANDITRY'

PM111027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "commentary": "Excessive Ambitions"]

[Text] International law, as is well known, grants no state, and that includes the United States, the prerogative to resolve virtually all the world's problems as it sees fit, to interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs, or to indicate which system, friends, or trading partners to choose. Hopefully, they are aware of this in Washington. But their attitude is: So much the worse for international law.

The U.S. Senate quite recently gave new confirmation of these imperial ambitions and a desire to pose as "mankind's Supreme Court." It approved a bill on "punishing terrorists for crimes committed against American citizens abroad."

This bill, which has now been sent to the House of Representatives for examination, is actively supported by the White House. The bill "empowers" the U.S. Administration "to prosecute and punish persons who have perpetrated the terrorist purposes" acts of murder or attacks on American citizens abroad as well as "accessories to the crime," irrespective of where these persons are or where the crime is committed.

American fighters' interception of an Egyptian aircraft last fall in order to arrest terrorists who had taken the passengers of an Italian ship hostage gives a good idea of what the authors of this unlawful document, designed to apply U.S. domestic legislation to the whole world, have in mind.

They intended to "relieve" Egypt and Italy of those under arrest and convey them to the United States for trial there. The international scandal this produced is well known to people. But, obviously, the United States has not drawn any conclusions from this. Some people there are clearly champing at the bit. In the guise of "combating terrorism," the Washington "hawks" intend to openly pursue a policy of state terrorism and to arrogate to themselves the "right" to carry out unchecked strikes abroad against organizations and persons that, in Washington's judgement, can be charged with "terrorist activity." This is nothing less than open international banditry.

It is possible to wage effective struggle against international terrorism only in conditions where international law is respected and in a situation whereby all interested states cooperate -- which the Soviet Union has always advocated. This, however, obviously does not suit the United States. It is no secret, after all, that thousands of criminals from among former Nazis and their accomplices guilty of mass terror in Hitler-occupied territory, terrorists like the Brazinskases, who killed a Soviet stewardess, and numerous terrorist gangs -- ranging from the "Jewish Defense League" to Cuban "gusanos" and Nicaraguan "contras" and from Sikh extremists to dushmans and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola bandits trained in the United States -- find shelter on that country's territory.

The peoples of the world demand that the United States end the policy of state terrorism. It has no more place in a civilized society than the attempts to "legalize," by means of the bill recently adopted by the U.S. Senate, unconcealed attempts by Washington's "neoglobalists" to interfere in the affairs of other states and peoples in the guise of "combating terrorists."

PRAVDA ON WHITE HOUSE 'MACHIAVELLIANISM'

LD070653 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- "In present-day conditions Machiavellianism is perhaps more than anything akin to the conduct of the White House. It is there that the end justifies any means and that they ignore the basic morals for the sake of propelling the arms race," PRAVDA said today.

"Take, for example, the President's recent address to the nation, which aimed to sell another increase in the military budget. 'The Russians' were mentioned there nearly 30 times as a bogey. But since the bogeyman of the 'Soviet threat' apparently does no longer work, the writers of the address let themselves go, blasting the previous administration for what they described as almost total disregard for the Pentagon's concerns and even for what they called 'disarming' America.

"The prohibited technique drew immediate reaction from outraged Jimmy Carter in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES. The former president demonstrated convincingly enough that the present occupant of the White House is, softly speaking, at odds with facts. And the facts are that the previous administration saw a 'steady' increase in spending and installed five of the seven Trident missiles now at sea. Besides, Carter recalled, almost all strategic nuclear weapon programs were started by Presidents Ford and Nixon and carried on by him.

"As far as 'threat estimates' of 'Soviet military progress' are concerned, 'the Commander in Chief (the President) generally gets what he wants, and if the goal is to rapidly escalate the American defense budgets, then those are the kind of estimates he will get', Carter said. That really hit the nail on the head."

"We aren't to judge who of the present or former American leaders has more 'merits' for fuelling the arms race which has made the United States into a locomotive of militarism. A queer kind of 'competition' this is, too. Resembles stone-age mentality very much."

OVCHINNIKOV REVIEWS U.S. ROLE IN PHILIPPINES

LD091856 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Mar 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov -- read by announcer]

[Text] In order to get more dollars to give to the contras, the politicians of Washington cynically make themselves out to be enthusiastic supporters of democratic freedoms and political pluralism in Nicaragua, as if these same Yankees had not propped up the bloody Somoza dictatorship with their bayonets for more than 40 years. The U.S. drew away from their puppet only at the last moment, but did not manage to replace him with another: The revolutionary upsurge of the Nicaraguan people was too high.

But in other countries the imperialist circles of the United States have changed horses more than once: that is, they have got rid of excessively hateful and discredited figures. THE NEW YORK TIMES gives a whole list of such examples: Syngman Rhee in South Korea, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam, and finally Duvalier in Haiti. But never before, the paper notes has the United States come out so frankly and openly for the removal of the leader of an allied state as was done with Marcos in the Philippines.

This island state, at the juncture of the Pacific and Indian oceans, is of huge importance for the U.S. strategists. The two largest military base outside the United States are there: Subic Bay and Clark Field. To move these bases would cost the Pentagon $8 billion. For that reason the serious economic and political crisis which has hit the country worried Washington. They were afraid that the growth of unemployment, the huge foreign debt, and the rampant corruption would cause an explosion of discontent which could get out of control and take on an anti-American character. Given this, Washington considered it more advantageous not to support the ruling regime, but to destabilize it. Marcos was forced to hold presidential elections on February 7th. Hordes of American observers came to monitor them. At the same time, a U.S. squadron led by the aircraft carrier Enterprise approached the Philippines. Two thousand marines were deployed from Okinawa, plus 300 Green Berets -- instructors on crushing mass demonstrations. The master of the White House dispatched to Manila his personal representative Habib -- the same man who, at another time, organized a political cover for the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

But that was not all. As soon as the results of the voting became known, the U.S. Senate adopted a special resolution to declare them invalid. Just imagine some foreign country refusing to recognize the results of the presidential elections in the United States, citing the example of the Watergate scandal! Aquino called on her supporters to exercise civil disobedience. The country seemed to be on the threshold of civil war. And then suddenly Defense Minister Enrile and Chief of the General Staff Ramos came out against Marcos. They called on the Armed Forces to join the opposition. It is noteworthy that first to respond to this were units of the Philippines Air Force and Navy stationed at the U.S. bases. And it was there, the Pengagon chief admitted, that the helicopters of the rebels, which played a decisive role in the course of events, were fuelled and equipped.

In the opinion of many observers the revolt of the military was, to all appearances, inspired by directors across the ocean in the first place in order to change the balance of forces sharply in favor of Aquino, to hasten the fall of Marcos, and to avoid a civil war with unforeseeable consequences. Secondly, to use the participation of the military in the new government as a counterbalance which would restrain Aquino from actions which are undesirable for the United States. There are already signs of such pressure on her in the question of the release of political prisoners.

The new government is promised American aid. But generous promises are accompanied by demands: to prolong the agreement on U.S. bases after 1991, and to hand the state sector over the American corporations to tear to pieces. The future will show whether the hopes of the Filipinos for positive changes in their internal life and for a more independent foreign policy line by the country will be justified.

Meanwhile, a new theme is being sung by American propaganda: The United States, they claim, played a positive role in removing repressive regimes in Haiti and the Philippines from power. They talk about the desirability of changing the furniture in Chile too; an instructive lesson for Chon Tu-Hwan in South Korea. And it is timely to recall the price paid for its pro-American orientation by the Sadat regime in Egypt.

CONGRESSMEN SUPPORT DISARMAMENT APPEAL

LD111030 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 11 TASS -- A group of prominent American senators and representatives have expressed their support for the appeal by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece -- to undertake concrete steps towards preventing an arms race in outer space and stopping it on Earth.

Senator Paul Simon, Representatives Tom Downey, Jim Leach and Barkley Bedell, at a news conference here, presented the letter addressed by the leaders of the six countries who earlier signed the "Delhi Declaration" to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The struggle for the elimination of the nuclear menace, said Rep. Downey, is a responsibility of every man on Earth. He highly assessed the latest steps and proposals by the Soviet Union which has been observing its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts from August last year, and stated its readiness to agree on corresponding compliance procedures, including on-site verification.

Downey observed with regret at the news conference that the administration refuses to heed the opinion of U.S. Congress which calls for a resumption of talks leading to a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests. In his opinion, it is the absence of political will on the part of the White House, rather than technical problems connected with verification, which stand in the way of the cessation of nuclear testing.

Everything must be done to preserve peace, said Sen. Simon. A total ban on nuclear testing is one of the steps, possible already today, towards this goal. The senator noted that verification problems are no longer a roadblock to the conclusion of an accord in the light of the latest Soviet proposals. In order to achieve at least a temporary ban on nuclear tests, he said, the president only has to lift his telephone receiver and give a call to the Kremlin.

The problem of ending nuclear tests is the question of human survival, said Rep. Bedell.

The congressmen and other participants in the news conference paid tribute to the memory of Olof Palme, an outstanding political figure who was Sweden's prime minister, slain in the evening of February 28, on the days of the signing of the letter by the leaders of the six states.

Sweden's ambassador to the United States Wilhelm Wachtmeister told the news conference that the Swedish Government remains committed to Palme's efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat.

TASS DECRIES HABIB'S CENTRAL AMERICA POST

LD072229 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Washington, 7 Mar (TASS) -- Today President Reagan appointed Philip Habib as the special representative of the U.S. President in Central America. Habib will replace Harry Shlaudeman.

Habib has long been known as a clever specialist in 'diplomatic cover-ups' of Washington's foreign policy adventures and those of its allies in various parts of the world.

The White House is trying to present Habib's appointment as proof of its desire to seek "diplomatic paths" to a settlement of the crisis in Central America, especially as regards Nicaragua. But the administration's hypocrisy is evident. Thus, on Reagan's instructions, the new special representative of the U.S. President in Central America will to go El Salvador next week to discuss the new 'proposals' recently put forward by El Salvador's President Duarte. These amount to putting unacceptable demands on the Nicaraguan authorities, and, in effect, place the CIA executioners from the "contra" units on a par with the legitimate government of that country.

President Reagan himself, speaking to newsmen after Habib's appointment, did not even try to conceal the fact that the administration's main task is to over-throw the Nicaraguan Government by force. "Our diplomatic efforts," he said, "must be accompanied by increased pressure" on Nicaragua. He said the administration's request for more aid to the "contras" "must be approved."

CHALLENGER TRAGEDY RESULT OF 'FEVERISH HASTE'

LD091239 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 9 TASS -- The tragedy of the reusable space shuttle Challenger has been a direct consequence of feverish haste in the implementation of the space shuttle programme.

This conclusion follows from statements by American astronauts accusing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for an excessively busy schedule of launching orbital spaceships, which jeopardized the security and the very life of their crew members. As is known, the launchings of spaceships under the shuttle programme were carried out according to a tight schedule for the sake of implementing plans for a militarisation of outer space and in particular in answer to the demands of the Pentagon, which uses the spaceships for placing miscellaneous military cargoes into a near-earth orbit.

U.S.-USSR TRADE COUNCIL PRESIDENT ARRIVES

LD091849 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- The state and prospects of development of Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations will be discussed in the course of talks between James Giffen, president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council who arrived here today, and the senior officials of a number of Soviet departments.

It is expected that Giffen will hold negotiations at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR.

U.S. TO BUILD TEST FACILITY FOR ABM WEAPONS

LD102123 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS -- The defense NEWS BULLETIN reports that the U.S. Defense Department is going to spend about 10.3 million dollars in fiscal 1987 on the construction of a number of facilities to test advanced weapons which are to be used in the large-scale partially space-based ABM system. According to the bulletin, 4.2 million dollars will be expended on the construction of a testing site at the Edwards Air Force Base in California, where kinetic weapons are going to be tested.

REPORT ON 11TH TRIAL LAUNCH OF MX MISSILE

LD090705 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] San Francisco March 9 TASS -- The eleventh trial launching of an intercontinental ballistic missile "MX" has been made from the Vandenberg Air Base, California. The testing, as a spokesman for the U.S. Air Force said, has been a success. The launching was made in conditions most close to combat ones from a hardened silo of an intercontinental ballistic missile "Minuteman". The missile was fitted out with nine uncharged MI-21 [as received] warheads. The creation and deployment of first-strike MX missiles is the cornerstone of the massive program for the so-called "rearmament of America" declared by President Reagan.

ARKHIPOV TO ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT 15 MARCH

HK110352 Hong Kong AFP in English 0319 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (AFP) -- Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov is to arrive here Saturday on an official visit aimed at boosting commercial, scientific and technological cooperation with China, a Soviet diplomat said Tuesday.

"We expect Mr Arkhipov on March 15," said a spokesman of the Soviet Embassy's trade section. The spokesman indicated that the visit would last about 10 days, but said, "the exact length of his stay will depend on how his talks go," with the Chinese.

Mr Arkhipov is to lead the Soviet delegation at the first session of a joint commission on economic matters, trade, and science and technology which was set up last year.

The deputy premier, who visited Beijing in December 1984, remains the most senior Soviet official to have come here since the 1960's.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON PRC DECISION ON FARM PROBLEMS

PM110900 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Mar 86 p 4

[TASS report: "Document on Work in the Chinese Countryside"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar -- A CPC Central Committee and PRC State Council document on the organization of work in the countryside in 1986 has been published here. It points out that the implementation of the course of further intensifying the development of agriculture as the basis of the entire national economy will be continued. The determining factors in ensuring the stable development of agriculture in the future will be "constantly improving political directives," the increasing of the peasantry's activeness, and the gradual improvement in production conditions in the countryside.

It follows from the document that in the current year it is intended to conduct work in the agricultural sphere to deepen the reform, which has "still by no means reached the planned goal." Stress will be laid on measures intended to increase the activeness of grain producrs, since last year showed that peasants often produce more profitable crops and products to the detriment of grain production. Thus, it is planned to reduce the proportion of grain procured on contracts between peasants and the state (as is well known, individual peasant farms have become the basis of agricultural production in China), thereby increasing the proportion of grain purchases at commercial prices. At the same time it is planned to expand deliveries of chemical fertilizers and give preference to grain farms when granting credits.

The document contains the recommendation that plowland be handed over to "specialized farms of front-ranking crop farmers" on contractual terms with a view to "promoting the development of large-scale crop farming over large areas."

LEADING NATIONAL BODIES GREET MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

PM101449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

Dear Comrade Batmonh!

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium send you, an outstanding party and state leader of the MPR and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday.

The Soviet Union knows you well as a staunch and consistent champion of socialism. Your fruitful activity at various party and state posts has won you great prestige and respect in the country. New achievements by the Mongolian Communists and the entire Mongolian people in the struggle to accelerate fraternal Mongolia's socioeconomic development and further strengthen its international position are linked with your name and with the decisions of the Eighth MPRP Central Committee Plenum.

Soviet people assess highly your contribution to the consolidation of the traditional friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU, the MPRP, and the MPR on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Soviet peoples also respect the efforts of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government aimed at rallying the world communist and workers movement and safeguarding peace and the security of the peoples in Asia and throughout the world.

We wholeheartedly wish you, Comrade Batmonh, good health and great new successes in your work for the benefit of the Mongolian people, for the consistent intensification of the fraternal cooperation of our parties and countries, and the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

BATMONH ADDRESSES SOVIET PEOPLE ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD020029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Mar 86

["Radio address" by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural; recorded in Mongolian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends: The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], which is taking part in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, conveys to all Soviet people cordial greetings and best wishes from Mongolian Communists and from all the working people of Mongolia.

The 27th CPSU Congress is one of the greatest political events of our time. The political report of the CPSU Central Committee, presented by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, made an indelible impression on the representatives of Mongolian Communists. It is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. It analyzes thoroughly and comprehensively the true reality of the contemporary world and it discloses impressive tasks for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress. A major position in the report is assigned to questions concerning the safeguarding of peace and security and to the implementation of the wide-ranging program for the elimination of nuclear armaments so that humanity will enter the 21st century without weapons of mass destruction.

This would mean a radical turn in international life toward a course of dialogue, peace, and cooperation. The report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the very important program documents which were submitted for discussion by the congress provide clear answers to the most burning questions of modern times which are worrying all humanity today. They bear a powerful fund of optimism and humanism, and they will undoubtedly serve as a reliable guideline for all peoples of our planet.

Dear friends: On 1 March the working people of Mongolia mark the 65th anniversary of the creation of the MPRP. The MPRP is now a political force that is mature and monolithic in an ideological and organizational respect, and which stands stalwartly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism. The whole course of the development and coming into being of our party and the people's state which has been traveled serves as confirmation that fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the great Soviet people and its Communist Party have been, are, and will be a very important revolutionary gain of our people, a primary guarantee of the independence and sovereignty of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and the foundation of its further dynamic development.

For 65 years we have been unfailingly together with the Soviet Communists and with the Soviet people, both in labor and in combat. Our mutual relations are permeated with deep mutual trust and fraternal interest in each other's successes. They are now distinguished by their growing dynamism and scope. The long term program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000 opens up a qualitatively new stage in our interaction. All this creates and strengthens the firm foundation, supported by which the working people of the MPR look to the future with optimism.

The MPR is today preparing for the 19th MPRP Congress, which is to outline new and more complex boundaries of socialist construction, in an atmosphere of growing labor and political activity among the working people.

In conclusion, I want to wish all Soviet people and the whole multinational family of peoples of the USSR new and great successes in the implementation of the plans of the 27th CPSU Congress and new feats in the name of happiness and prosperity, in the name of peace and socialism.

JAPANESE TOWN OPPOSES U.S. MILITARY COMPLEX

LD101116 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 10 TASS -- People of the Japanese town of Zushi have held a demonstration in protest against the authoriries' intention to build a large barracks complex for U.S. soldiers within the town's boundaries. The demonstrators strongly condemned the ruling Liberal Democratic Party which is increasing pressure on the local population in a bid to get their consent to the construction of the Pentagon's new facility. The conservatives in every way seek the removal of the mayor of Zushi who opposes the siting of barracks in the town. During a recent referendum, Zushi residents called for the dissolution of the local municipal assembly where the advocates of the construction of the new U.S. military facility were in majority.

DRA'S KARMAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD011747 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- "From the time of the October Revolution to the present days, when the 27th CPSU Congress is being held, the whole of mankind has had the opportunity to see for itself that the Soviet Union is consistent fighter for peace and the independence of peoples", it was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He spoke today at the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress. "The Soviet Government has always come out for freeing the peoples of the world from exploitation, for the development of states along the road of democracy and social progress".

"The historic treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia was signed 65 years ago. Our friendship, illumined by the Great October Revolution, shines for us, Afghans, like a sun of freedom. After the April Revolution it has acquired a genuinely brotherly nature".

"Despite the undeclared war the working people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the only organised patriotic force in the country -- the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan -- have achieved during the past few years considerable successes in the economic, political, cultural and social fields. The party's ranks have grown ten-fold. The party's activities have the support of workers, peasants, representatives of the religious and other sections of the country's population. The new political system created by the revolution is operating with mounting effect".

"The foreign policy of the DRA is a policy of peace. We have strong motives for that", Babrak Karmal stressed. "It is only in a peaceful situation that it is possible to create a democratic society and make one's people happy. But the imperialist forces are pursuing an aggressive policy, placing mankind on the brink of nuclear war. It is our internationalist duty to struggle for peace in every part of the world".

"The same forces are threatening the Republic's security. An amazing and surprising shortsightedness is being displayed by the ruling circles of Pakistan, which is becoming a victim of the aggressive policy of the United States as a result of which it is a vigorous participant in the undeclared war against the DRA. By its substance Iran's course is hostile to our revolution. To our profound regret socialist China too is pursuing a shortsighted policy in respect of the people of Afghanistan. We all must search for ways leading to mutual understanding. The situation around Afghanistan can be normalized only by way of political talks", Babrak Karmal stated.

[TASS International Service in Russian at 1735 GMT on 1 Marchdds the following: We are prepared to show flexibility in the course of these talks, Babrak Karmal stressed. However, Babrak Karmal stressed, we shall not enter into any compromise with those who are in the service of the CIA, who are organizing mass murders on the territory of our country, and who mock people, destroy factories, schools, hospitals, and houses.

[Those who arrived in the camp of the counterrevolution as a result of deceit are another matter. The path to compromise is open with such people. In the past 2-3 months about 30,000 former bandits have laid down their weapons and crossed over to the revolutionary government's side.]

KARMAL COMMENTS ON JOINT FRIENDSHIP TIES

LD051931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Interview with Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of Afghan Revolutionary Council, by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, from the "CPSU Congress Diary" program; date and place not given; recorded; Karmal in Dari with superimposed Russian translation read by Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Babrak Karmal, the work of our congress is drawing to a close. You have been present in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses every day; we heard your outstanding and interesting speech. At the congress, a powerful voice rang out in favor of protecting the sovereignty of Democratic Afghanistan against imperialist armed interference and in favor of a political settlement in Afghanistan. How, on the whole, do you assess the work of the congress of Lenin's party? Go ahead.

[Karmal] We are pleased to note that the Political Report presented at the 27th Congress by Comrade Gorbachev expressed firm support for the struggle of the Afghan people to strengthen their freedom and independence against imperialist aggression. We will never forget the selfless friendly help of the Soviets, with which Afghanistan signed a treaty of friendship as far back as 65 years ago. The memory of this will be handed down from generation to generation.

The great Lenin witnessed the birth of our friendship. Our predecessors bequeathed to us the following: In order to maintain the freedom and independence of Afghanistan, always stick with Russia, and then no force in the world will be able to crush our proud people's freedom. After the victory of the April Revolution, friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples took on a truly fraternal character. We consider the Soviet Union's position on protecting the sovereignty of Afghanistan, which was reflected so precisely and clearly in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, as a decisive reply to all the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction. The working people of Afghanistan are deeply grateful and thankful to the homeland of Lenin for this internationalist help.

The forum of Soviet Communists is of particular significance for all peoples who are waging a struggle for their national and social liberation. Participation in the congress of Lenin's party is for us an invaluable school of genuine patriotism and internationalism, the school of the construction of a new society.

[Question] Thank you. I would like to ask you another question, Comrade Babrak Karmal. The Soviet people know well that the leadership of the DRA has been carrying out in the last few months very wide-ranging measures to expand the social basis of people's power in your country. What is the meaning and aim of these important measures?

[Karmal] A revolution is only worth something if it can defend itself. I used these words of the great Lenin in my speech at the 27th Congress. It is clear that a revolution can only defend itself if it has broad social support on the part of the working masses. The April Revolution in Afghanistan went through difficult stages in its advancing development. Over these years we have learned much. Profound changes have also taken place among the Afghan people themselves. Guided by the rich experience of the October Revolution, the experience of revolutions in other countries and taking into account the national, socioeconomic features of Afghanistan, we have been able to create a broad national front for the protection of the gains of the April Revolution. At the head of this revolutionary process stands the PDPA.

Despite the fierce war declared on our democratic Republic by the forces of imperialism and reaction, with each day the social basis of people's power is expanding.

The front for the defense of the revolution comprises broad layers of the population, workers, peasants and artisans. We must also have the support of all tribes and the clergy so as not to repeat the mistakes of the first stage of the April Revolution when these forces turned out to be in the power of hostile propaganda.

The new political system born in April 1978 is functioning with increasing effectiveness. Elections of people's representatives to local organs of power are taking place, the ranks of the mass public organisations and the national patriotic front are growing. We have achieved palpable successes in carrying out the land and water reform and other social and economic transformations in Afghanistan.

However, taking account of the experience of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must constantly assess our work critically. We know that we are faced with very much more to do to defend the gains of the April Revolution and the building of a new Afghanistan (?for the right to) freedom, peace and social progress.

AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNS UK OVER ABDUL HAQ VISIT

LD100955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 10 Mar 86

["DRA Protest to Great Britain" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Mar (TASS) -- The British charge d'affaires in the DRA has been summoned to the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he was handed a note of protest, according to BAKHTAR. According to pronouncements by British officials and reports by British press, the protest states, Abdul Haq, one of the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution arrived in London a few days ago at the invitation of the British Foreign Office.

It follows from reports that the bandit, who is being passed off as the "representative of Afghan resistance," will be received by high-ranking British Government officials including Prime Minister Thatcher and Geoffrey Howe, secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

The note continues that Lady Young, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, on behalf of the British Government expressed support for the activities of this killer who, as he himself admits is responsible for the explosion in the Kabul International Airport, bombardment of population centers, and killing many peaceful inhabitants.

The London reception of the Afghan bandit, wide coverage of his libelous pronouncements by the press, as well as attacks by officials against independent Afghanistan and its friend the USSR, which renders internationalist aid to the DRA, the protest stresses, are direct interference in DRA internal affairs and a gross violation of all norms of the international law.

The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs resolutely condemns the acts of Britain directed at interference and further exacerbation of the situation around Afghanistan and expresses its protest in connection with this. Such a policy cannot assist in strengthening peace and security in the region and in the world, as it cannot assist in improving relations between the two countries. The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands that the British Government stop its provocative activities immediately. Otherwise, the whole responsibility for the consequences of these activities will lie with the British side.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN PHILIPPINES

U.S. Congressional Visit

LD072224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 7 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakonov]

[Text] As has already been reported, Corazon Aquino, the president of the Philippines, today swore in 17 ministers of the new government. The formation of her cabinet may be said to be almost complete. The Central Committee of the Philippines Communist Party has expressed support for the new government. At the same time, a letter from the Communist Party Central Committee points out that Philippines Communists will expose any attempts on the part of the new administration to form a bloc with American imperialism. There are many visitors from the United States of America to the Philippines today. A delegation from the U.S. Congress is also paying a visit. The delegation conveyed to Aquino an invitation to visit Washington and speak to the U.S Congress. If Aquino accepts the invitation, the leader of the U.S. delegation declared, this will persuade the majority of members of Congress to back up an increase in military and financial aid to the Philippines.

'Strings' to Aid Attached

LD091300 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 9 TASS -- New strings are being attached by the U.S. Administration on economic aid to the Philippines. Well-known Philippine political news analyst Theodoro Valencia writes in the PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS that one could trace some concrete thoughts in a multitude of general and vague statements on the future of American-Philippine relations, which were made by chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Stephen Solarz. The American congressman noted that the Corazon Aquino government will not get additional economic aid from the United States if it does not elaborate a plan of "fundamental reforms" of the set-up of the country. In other words, writes Theodoro Valencia, the United States continues conducting the "carrot-and-stick" policy towards the Philippines.

Audience Rejects Aid

PM101629 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Single Edition p 7

[TASS report: "'Aid' Will Be Given"]

[TExt] Manila, 8 Mar -- Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, speaking here at Manila University, announced the U.S. Administration's intention to substantially increase its military aid to the Philippines. Consistent in its anticommunist spirit, the congressman's speech abounded in appeals to the new Philippine Administration to develop a broad offensive, with U.S. support, against the positions of left-wing democratic forces in the country. In this connection, the U.S. spokesman did not conceal the fact that Washington's main concern is still to maintain the U.S. military and strategic presence in the Philippines. As is well known, the largest U.S. naval and Air Force bases abroad are located here -- at Subic Bay and Clark Field. The U.S. legislator's statements met with indignation among the student and lecturer audience. Near the building where Solarz was speaking, a mass student demonstration was held under the slogans "No to American interference in Philippines internal affairs!" and "Yankees, go home!"

KULIKOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW GDR ARMY DAY MEETING

LD080026 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2236 GMT 7 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen of the Moscow garrison has been held in Moscow to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army. Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, delivered a report. He noted that, trained in the spirit of socialist internationalism, the servicemen of the GDR Army, together with the servicemen of the armed forces of the USSR and of the other fraternal armies, are reliably defending the freedom and independence of the peoples of the countries of the socialist community.

Major General Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, spoke at the meeting.

SED'S AXEN AWARDED ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

PM061133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On Awarding Comrade Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, the Order of Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] Moscow, the Kremlin, 5 Mar -- In recognition of his great services in strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is awarded the order of Friendship of the Peoples.

[Signed] A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION VISIT LITHUANIA

PM021744 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 11

[TASS report: "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] The inhabitants of Soviet Lithuania's capital cordially welcomed the PZPR delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State.

Polish-Soviet friendship strengthen day by day and the economic and cultural ties develop successfully, W. Jaruzelski said. The Lithuanian SSR also makes a weighty contribution toward this. Cooperation between Polish and Lithuanian border regions deepens constantly.

Poland's working people, the Polish leader stressed, support the USSR's efforts aimed at the improvement of the international situation. Mankind's hopes for lasting peace are also reinforced by the current 27th CPSU Congress. The speaker noted that the PZPR delegation was greatly impressed by the CPSU Central Committee political report to the congress.

A friendly conversation took place in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. The PZPR delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin monument. The guests visited the Vilnius Teacher Training Institute and the editorial offices of the newspaper CZERWONY SZTANDAR, and toured the republic's Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

USSR EMBASSY SAYS YURCHENKO REPORTS 'COMPLETE FAKES'

LD101932 Hamburg DPA in German 1856 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA) -- The Soviet Embassy in Bonn has denied reports that double defector and KGB officer Vitaliy Yurchenko has been sentenced to death and shot in the Soviet Union. An embassy spokesman said this evening that these reports are totally without foundation and are "complete fakes." The embassy statement said that "Yurchenko is in good health and spirits and is carrying out his normal work."

U.S. PRESSURES ITALY INTO SDI PARTICIPATION

LD092202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Rome, 9 Mar (TASS) -- Under pressure from Washington, the Italian Government has given the green light to participation by the country's industrial companies and firms in Reagan's "star wars" program. A decision was taken on this at a meeting of a special international committee for the study of this question headed by Italian prime minister Bettino Craxi. In the opinion of the committee, participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative can supposedly "guarantee technological and scientific benefits" to Italian industry.

Italy has thus become the third Western European country, after Great Britain and the FRG, to support the Pentagon's plans for the creation of space-strike weapons. But Washington is not slackening its pressure on Italy, nor on the other West European allies, in order to draw them even more deeply into their militarist preparations. As the newspaper L'UNITA points out today, the United States is exerting pressure with the aim of not only achieving the actual participation of foreign companies and firms in SDI, but also the political support of West European countries, that is, the signing of governmental treaties with the allies. "The United States is rushing its allies and is waiting for West European governments to join its project," the agency ANSA notes, commenting on the course of talks in the Pentagon of an authoritative Italian delegation which has arrived in the United States, comprising high-ranking representatives of ministries and a number of state and private companies.

ISSUES IN SPAIN'S NATO REFERENDUM VIEWED

LD110125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1959 GMT 10 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kodrin]

[Text] Across the Pyrenees in neighboring Spain today is the last day of campaigning before the nationwide referendum on whether the country should belong to NATO. It has taken the Socialist government 3 and 1/2 years to keep its election promise and call this referendum.

You already know that the leaders of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party have turned from being fierce opponents of Spain's presence in the North Atlantic bloc into no less zealous defenders of Atlanticism. How can such a metamorphosis be explained? The leaders of the Socialists say that they were forced to review their convictions by the experience of government and the practice of being in NATO and the Common Market. They maintain that membership in the alliance supposedly strengthen's Spain's position and gives it a number of advantages. What are these? A guarantee of territorial neutrality, representation in all important international forums, participation in technical developments within the framework of the EEC, technical know-how on defense planning, and greater independence from the United States.

Those who support Spain's leaving NATO -- communists and members of leading trade union organization, anti-NATO committees, and of public organizations -- reply to this with mass meetings and demonstrations. They have their counterarguments. Every year Washington supplies large amounts of money to maintain the Spanish Armed Forces and train Spanish servicemen. Four bases, along with other military installations on Spanish territory, belong to the United States. The purchase of 72 modern aircraft from the United States is now in progress. Also, Spain is taking an ever more active part in European defense projects. In addition, along with Britain, the FRG and Italy, Spain is developing for NATO a costly European fighter. NATO is a threat to our security; NATO brings extra spending and a heightening of the economic crisis and increases in unemployment; these are things being said by millions of Spaniards who are calling for the country to leave the North Atlantic bloc and for U.S. bases on their land to be abolished.

How will the referendum end? The latest public opinion poll shows that the advantage, a fairly insignificant one, lies with those calling for a break with NATO. This is why the ruling party and members of the government are now throwing their last resources and means into the battle, including television, radio, and the press, in an attempt, at this decisive moment, to change people's convictions or maybe to scare the ditherers with the prospect of an unstable situation and so tip the balance in their own favor.

It should not be forgotten, comrades, that the call to remain in NATO is coming from a ruling party enjoying mass support, that the call to retain membership in NATO is coming from a government whose popularity among the population remains, as before, quite high.

Dismay and embarrassment can be observed at NATO headquarters in Brussels, for such a thing has never happened before in the history of the alliance. Spain, the last to join the bloc and its 16th member, is holding a referendum in whith the antiwar and peace-loving forces might win a victory. What an example for the rest of Western Europe! The bloc's secretary general Lord Carrington acknowledged a few days ago: For us this would be a political blow. People might come to think that it is not in their interests to be in NATO. The lord, as is said, hit the nail on the head. Millions of Spaniards have long since been thinking precisely that way. But let me repeat that the struggle ahead is a tough one. Spain is divided into two huge opposed camps. To whom will victory fall? The reply to that question will come on 12 March, which is an ordinary working day. Incidentally, the organizers are promising to be able to announce the result of the referendum just 1 and 1/2 hours after the voting stations close.

U.S. SEEKS TO DRAG SPAIN INTO MILITARIST ORBIT

LD080048 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] The U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga, which is on its way to the Libya coast, has arrived in the port of Malaga. Together with the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America, it will take part in the provocative U.S. exercises near the Libyan coast.

These exercises will be the third such exercises since the beginning of the year. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

The U.S. militarists have embarked upon further provocative exercises in the Mediterranean. As a NATO member, Spain has to extend a (?welcome) to the [word indistinct] guests. [Words indistinct] which the Moncloa administration publicly rejects. [Words indistinct] the U.S. submarines and aircraft-carriers with nuclear missiles on board are entering Spanish ports more frequently. For example, last year in spite of the energetic protests by the public, the Rota base was visited by some 10 U.S. missile-carriers from the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. U.S. vessels with nuclear (?weapons) on board also entered Cadiz. These visits continue despite the fact that, as is well known, on more than one occasion the Moncloa administration said that it would never permit the deployment, storing, or transportation of nuclear weaposn weapons.

[Words indistinct] for them the antinuclear statements by the Moncloa administration are one thing, and the interests of the Pentagon and the White House another. Their objective is to drag Spain into the orbit of their militarist preparations, and, in short, install lethal nuclear weapons in this country. This is shown by Washington's plans to modernize the base at Rota [words indistinct] create a new [word indistinct] military base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. Meanwhile, the Pentagon uses Spanish ports, among them Malaga which is where the aircraft carrier Saratoga is.

PORTUGAL'S SOARES ON SOVIET, PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

LD092051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Lisbon today the inauguration of former leader of the Socialist Party Mario Soares as president of the Republic of Portugal, took place. In an interview for Soviet television, Mario Soares said:

[Begin recording in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation] Relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union are good. As minister of foreign affairs, I had the honor of taking part in the restoration of diplomatic relations between our countries. I followed the progress of the 27th CPSU Congress with great attention and I consider that this event is outstanding on a world scale. I received with satisfaction the full text of the Political Report to the congress delivered by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev. I shall study it most attentively.

One of my principle wishes is that Portugal should, as a peace-loving country, play an active role in the fight for peace and should support all efforts by the superpowers, including the Soviet Union, in favor of universal peace. [end recording]

SOVIET ENVOY ON 'POSITIVE REACTION' TO CYPRUS PROPOSAL

NC100802 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Soviet Union is in touch with the parties involved in the Cyprus problem over its January proposals on the principles and ways on which a Cyprus settlement should be based, the Soviet Ambassador in Nicosia, Mr Sergey Astavin, has stated. Mr Astavin was speaking yesterday at a press conference in Nicosia on the results of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR, which ended this week in Moscow. He said the importance of the Soviet proposals was revealed by the fact that for two months now they had been "a subject of discussion."

The Soviet envoy underlined the "wholehearted positive reaction" of the Greek Cypriot side to the Soviet proposals. He didn't mention anything on the Turkish Cypriot reaction.

Invited to comment on the Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas' statement that the Turkish side considered the Soviet proposals as "an intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus", the ambassador said: "He (Denktas) hasn't told me that".

He said consultations on the Soviet proposals were being held at governmental, non-governmental and parliamentarian levels and that the interested parties were in touch through diplomatic channels.

Mr Astavin declined to reveal what the next Soviet steps on a Cyprus settlement would be, saying that "if someone enters in many details on a delicate matter, he many times causes damage..." He added: "When the time comes we shall enter in more details".

The Soviet proposals, presented to all parties involved in the Cyprus problem, urged for the reunification of the island under conditions of peace and justice, without foreign troops and installations on the island. It also called for an international conference to be held under the UN aegis in an effort to find a just and viable solution to the protracted Cyprus problem.

The Cyprus Government and the House of Representatives and the Greek Government have welcomed the Soviet initiative but Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership have dismissed it as "having nothing new".

The Soviet Union, Mr Astavin went on, as it was underlined in the congress, supported the activation of collective efforts for finding solutions to the regional conflicts. It supported the settlement of those conflicts through political means. "This also is completely referred to Cyprus", he said. The envoy said the 27th Congress of the CPSU had "been attended by 5,000 representatives from more than 100 nations and nationalities of the USSR and 152 foreign party delegations from 13 countries.

The Communist AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] Party was represented in Moscow by a delegation headed by its secretary-general, Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, who during the deliberations held talks with Soviet and other party leaders on the situation in Cyprus. At a meeting there between the communist parties of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, their leaders Mr Papaioannou, Mr Kharilaos Florakis and Mr Haydar Kutlu, agreed that the Soviet initiative on Cyprus provided the "right international framework for a settlement and which proposed a concrete and realistic solution on the basis of the unity, sovereignty and independence of the Cyprus state and the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

In a joint communique the three Communist Parties took a stand against any kind of intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus and declared that a solution to the Cyprus problem should safeguard the peaceful, democratic and mutually beneficial co-existence of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIRMS CONTINUED NEUTRALITY

LD072159 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 7 TASS -- Sten Andersson, Sweden's foreign minister, confirmed Sweden's adherence to the foreign policy course it conducted under the leadership of late Prime Minister Olof Palme. Speaking at a seminar on questions of the policies of defence, held by the Central Association of Employees' Unions he stressed that this policy will remain unchanged. Sweden will be conducting firmly and consistently the traditional policy of neutrality, the foreign minister said.

USSR, SWEDEN BEGIN TALKS ON BALTIC SEA

LD101502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Mar (TASS) -- Soviet-Swedish talks began here today on the demarcation of maritime areas in the Baltic Sea.

Before the start of the talks the Soviet delegation expressed its deep condolences to the Swedish side in connection with the tragic death of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The question of the demarcation of the continental shelf and the economic zone in the Baltic will be discussed at the talks. The Soviet delegation stressed its readiness to seek by joint efforts a mutually acceptable compromise decision [kompromissnoye resheniye] of this question which is important to both sides.

The USSR delegation at the talks is headed by Ambassador Yu. M. Rybakov; the head of the Swedish delegation is Ambassador L. Myrsten.

UK RECEIVES 'ANTI-AFGHAN BANDIT' WITH 'OPEN ARMS'

LD072226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] London, 7 Mar (TASS) -- The British capital is welcoming with open arms one of the chieftains of the anti-Afghan bandit formations, Abdul Haq, who is here as a "guest of the British Government." According to the British Prime Minister's Office, the bandit will be received by Margaret Thatcher next week. Since arriving in Britain, Abdul Haq has made statements boasting that his gangs have destroyed scores of peaceful civilians and organized an explosion at Kabul airport and other acts of terrorism.

There is justified consternation here that such a welcome is being accorded to the chief of bandit formations acting against the legitimate government of Afghanistan with which Britain has official diplomatic relations. It is noted in this connection that in 1985 alone, 4 million pounds sterling was allocated in Pakistan from British treasury as "aid to Afghan refugees." These funds are being used to finance aggressive sallies against Afghanistan.

MURPHY IN MIDDLE EAST TO IMPLEMENT 'REAGAN PLAN'

LD101406 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, has again arrived on a visit in the Middle East. Together with Vice President George Bush he visited Tunis, then (?made a) stopover in Cairo on his way to Israel and other countries of the region.

The aim of the tour by the American emissary is to galvanise the process of Middle East settlement on the basis of the Reagan plan, which has been resolutely rejected by a majority of Arab states. The Arabs clearly realise that behind the mask of an "American peace-maker" is the aggressor's face.

Progressive Arab circles point out that Washington (?pursues as) its ends the escalation of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, the worsening of Jordanian-Palestinian relations and inter-Arab differences for the implementation of its aggressive plans in the Middle East, for a broadening and strengthening of U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area and the region as a whole.

While representatives of the White House are on a political tour, the "strategic allies" are spinning webs of conspiracies against the Arabs. The U.S. Sixth Fleet and Israeli naval ships engaged in provocative maneuvres outside Libya's shores have trained on the latter's populated localities their missiles and guns. The Zionists enjoying unlimited support from the USA, are sowing death and destruction on the Lebanese soil, hatching plans to launch strikes against Syria, PLO and other progressive forces in that part of the world. The USA and Israel do not conceal their intention to force on the Arabs by means of arms a separate path of Middle East settlement, draw ever new participants into that process so as to be able with their aid and at the expense of the interests of the Arab peoples, above all the Arab people of Palestine, to ensure undivided sway in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area.

SOVIET ENVOY ON KIDNAPPING OF FRENCH NEWSMEN

NC101305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at noon today. After the meeting, Suslikov said that the discussions dealt with a number of questions, including the results of the CPSU's 27th congress, the situation in southern Lebanon, and bilateral issues.

When asked about the Vatican initiative to unify positions in Lebanon, Suslikov stated: I believe that all steps taken are useful. Commenting on the abduction of the French television team, Suslikov said: I believe it is most regrettable. In my opinion, the French Government should increase its efforts to free these people.